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AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Papal Allocution Against Reforms in Austria.

Civil and Religious Liberty Vigorously Denounced.

The Measures Affecting the Church Declared Null and Powerless.

The Emperor and His Ministers Threatened with Excommunication.

The Inauguration of the Luther Monument at Worms.

The steamship *Bremen*, which left Bremen June 28 and Southampton June 30, arrived at this port at a late hour Saturday night. The *Minnesota*, from Liverpool June 30 and Queenstown July 1, reached her dock yesterday. The advices are three days later than those at hand by the *China*.

In the Admiralty Court, June 27, the application of the American Government in regard to the affairs of the *Mary*, otherwise the *Alexandra*, was decided. In this case an important question was raised as to the right of the United States to put certain interrogatories to Mr. PRIOLEAU, merchant, of Liverpool, who claimed the vessel which had been seized by the Government, on the ground that it had been used by the Confederates. The defendant alleged that certain interrogatories, if answered, might render him liable to heavy penalties under the Foreign Enlistment act. It was urged, on the part of the United States Government, that parties required the interrogatories to be answered. His Lordship, in giving judgment, reviewed the practice of equity and common law, and thought the practice of this Court should be moulded on the Courts of equity. He allowed the interrogatories to be administered, and if any answer was objected to, it must be sworn by the defendant that he believed it would subject him to penalties under the Foreign Enlistment, or some other act. Judgment accordingly.

On June 29 a deputation from the English Church Union, headed by Earl NELSON, waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace, to present the following declaration, signed by 20,150 clerical and lay communicants of the Church of England: "To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan: May it please your Grace, we, the undersigned clergy and lay communicants of the Church of England, having in mind that Dr. COLENSO has denied that large portions of the Holy Scriptures are the Word of God, has charged our blessed Lord Jesus Christ with error, and has denied that He is the proper object of Christian worship, hereby solemnly declare that we renounce all Christian communion with Dr. COLENSO until such time as he repents of these his errors." In reply to Earl NELSON, the Archbishop expressed his sympathy with those who repudiated the doctrine of Dr. COLENSO and had done their best to check the mischief.

The Spanish Ambassador is said to have complained to the French Government that 6,000 rifles have lately been purchased in France for the account of Gen. PRIM.

A Pontifical Bull summoning a general council of the Roman Catholic Church, to meet in the Basilica of the Vatican on the 8th of December, 1869, was formally promulgated in Rome yesterday. All ecclesiastics entitled to be present are enjoined to appear, or, if prevented, to be represented by proxy. The Bull expresses hopes that Princes and other rulers will afford the ecclesiastics all possible facility for making the journey to Rome. The Bull also states that the object of the council is to assure the integrity of the faith, respect for religion and the ecclesiastical laws, the improvement of public morals, the establishment of peace and concord, and the removal of the ills afflicting civil and religious society. The Bull finally adverts to the necessity for maintaining the temporal power, the sanctity of matrimony, and the religious education of youth, and deplores the efforts of the enemies of the Church to overthrow those principles.

The Florence official *Gazette*, of June 27, adverting to the rumors of secret recruiting in Italy for some enterprise unknown, says: "If such attempts are made anywhere, it is absolutely false that the Government has permitted or favored them. The authorities have received most explicit orders to use all the rigor of the law against the promoters of such illegal acts, and the Government has resolved to punish severely those attempting to disturb the peace of the country or endanger our foreign relations."

The Vienna *Debatte*, of June 28, referring to the Papal allocution on the subject of the "Confessional Laws," says: "The Government does not attach any particular importance to this allocution, and considers that an energetic protest by diplomatic means will suffice to meet the case. It is believed that Baron BEUST in his protest reminds the Roman Court of the limit within which it may claim to influence the internal affairs of the Empire, and energetically repels any infraction of that limit."

At Munich, on June 27, Count CHORINSKI was found guilty of complicity in the poisoning of the Countess CHORINSKY, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress, and to exile if he survives.

It was stated in Spanish political circles that the Government was taking active steps in a non-official manner to induce the sons of DON JUAN to recognize Queen ISABELLA on condition of receiving back their title of Infanta of Spain, as well as the confiscated property which belonged to the Infanta DON CARLOS. The Infanta DON SEBASTIAN, it is said, strongly supports this step.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The Recent Papal Allocution—The Recents Events in Austria Revived.

The following is a translation of the Papal allocution delivered in the secret consistory, held on June 22 last:

VENERABLE BRETHREN: We should never have imagined that after the convention agreed to nearly thirteen years ago between us and the Emperor and Apostolic King of Austria, to the great joy of all well-minded men, we should be obliged to lament upon the miseries and serious misfortunes which, by the machinations of evil-disposed men, now afflict and annoy in a deplorable manner the Catholic Church in the empire of Austria. In fact, the enemies of our divine religion have been unceasing in their efforts to destroy the said convention, and to do the greatest harm to the Church, to us, and to this Apostolic See. On the 21st December last, the Austrian Government passed an odious law to be carried out and strictly observed in every district of the Empire, even in those districts where the Catholic religion exclusively prevails. That law establishes free liberty for all opinions, liberty of the press, of all faith, and no matter what confession or doctrine; it grants to the members of every confession the right of establishing public schools and colleges, and members of every confession are allowed to be admitted on the same footing with the sanction of the State. Although we felt great grief on being informed of the fact, and wished to raise our voice against it, we, nevertheless, gave proof of forbearance, and we deemed it advisable then to keep silent, chiefly supported by the hope that the Austrian Government, lending a docile ear to the just complaints of our venerable brethren, (the holy prelates of Austria,) would return to more wholesome ideas, and adopt a sounder determination. But our hopes have been frustrated. In fact, the same Government on the 25th of May of this present year, issued another law which compels all the subjects, even the Catholic ones of the Empire, deciding that sons born of a mixed marriage must follow the religion of the father, and the daughters that of the mother; and that under 7 years of age they must follow in the stray path of their parents from the true faith. Moreover, the same law suppresses entirely the validity of the promises which the Catholic church, with reason and with the greatest justice, exacts and prescribes absolutely before the celebration of mixed marriages. It makes apostacy itself a civil law, both as regards the Catholic religion and the Christian religion generally; it suppresses all authority of the church over cemeteries, and Catholics are bound to allow the bodies of heretics to be buried in their churchyard, if they have not any of their own. Moreover, the same Government on the 25th day of May, of the present year, did not hesitate to promulgate a law on marriage which entirely cancels all the enactments agreed to in the Convention already alluded to; this law restores the former Austrian laws, which are contrary to the laws of the church; it admits, and even confirms, that form of marriage absolutely condemnable, called civil marriage, when the authority of any confession whatever refuses the celebration of the marriage on grounds which are not admitted as valid, as legal by the civil authorities. By this law this same government has suppressed all the authority and jurisdiction of the church on matters relative to marriage, as also all competent ecclesiastical tribunals on the subject. It has also promulgated a law on education which suppresses all the influence of the church over education, decreeing that the whole superior supervision of education, literature, and science, as also the inspection of schools, appertains to the State which finally decrees that religious teaching in the public schools must be placed in the hands of members of each separate confession, that any religious society may open private or special schools for the youth of its faith; that those schools shall also be subject to the supreme inspection of the State, and that the school books shall be submitted to the approval of the civil authorities; with the exception, however, of such books as are meant for religious instruction, books which must be submitted to the approval of competent authorities of each confession. You see, consequently, venerable brethren, how necessary it is strongly to reprove and condemn those abominable laws sanctioned by the Austrian Government—laws which are in flagrant contradiction with the doctrines of the Catholic religion; with its venerable rights, its authority, and its divine institution; with our power and that of the apostolic see, as also with our concordat already quoted, and with natural right itself. In virtue then of the care of all churches entrusted to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, we raise our voice in your most illustrious assembly; we reprove and we condemn by our apostolic authority the laws which we have enumerated, and everything, general or special, in those same laws or in matters which refer to ecclesiastical right which has been decreed or attempted unjustly, in any manner whatsoever, by the Austrian government or its subordinates, whomsoever they may be. In virtue of this same authority which appertains to us, we declare those decrees null and powerless in themselves, and in their effect both as regards the present and the future. As regards the authors of those laws, especially those who congratulate themselves on being catholics, and have not feared to propose, establish, approve, and carry out the above laws and acts, we conjure and entreat them not to forget the censures and spiritual punishments which the ecclesiastical institutions and the decrees of the œcumenical councils inflict, as having been deserved *ipso facto* by the violators of the rights of the church. Meantime, we rejoice greatly in the Lord, and we give our well-deserved praise to our venerable brothers the archbishops and Bishops of the Austrian Empire, who, with truly episcopal energy, have not ceased to warn their flocks of their duties boldly to defend and protect, by speech as well as writing, the cause of the Church and the said concordat concluded with us. We also desire from our hearts that our venerable brothers the Archbishops and Bishops of Hungary, following the example of their colleagues, will show themselves disposed to display the same zeal and the same ardor to protect the rights of the Church and defend the concordat against the attacks which are directed against it. Nevertheless, under these calamities which in these times afflict the Church everywhere, we do not cease, venerable brothers, with the deepest fervor and humility of heart, to pray to God that He may upset all the criminal designs of His enemies and those of His Holy Church, suppress their impious efforts, and in His mercy lead them back into the paths of justice and salvation.

MEXICO AND ENGLAND.

The Mexican Republic to the English Holders of its Bonds—Letter from Minister Romero.

The London *Times* publishes the subjoined communication:

No. 2 COPTHALL-COURT, June 29.

The Secretary of the Mexican Bondholders' Committee begs to transmit copy of a dispatch received to-day from Mexico, and, further, to say that it was accompanied by a private note from Senor ROMERO, in which his Excellency, while stating that he has lost no time in replying to the communication addressed to him by the Committee, adds, that owing to his proximate visit to the United States, where he is going on leave of absence, it would not be possible for him to receive the bondholders' agent until his return to Mexico in the latter part of July.

MEXICO, May 22.

I have received the communication which you have been pleased to address to me under date of the 15th of April last, informing me that the holders of the Mexican bonds in London have appointed a permanent committee intrusted to watch their interests, and authorized to negotiate the manner of arranging their business with the Government of Mexico; and you conclude by informing me that the Committee is prepared to open at once negotiations with the Government of the Republic, either in England, through a duly accredited agent from the Minister of Finance, or in this capital, through a delegate whom the said Committee is prepared to send out. The Government of the Republic have declared on several occasions that they have the best disposition to pay all legitimate debts, and, in fact, have since their return to this city already redeemed a part of the public debt. It is my belief that with the consolidation of peace, the renewal of confidence, and the development of the natural resources of the country, the revenues of the latter will be so secured that before many years they will be in a position to meet all the legitimate debts.

Although the debt contracted in London belongs to this category, and the Government acknowledges it in principle, the fact that the holders of the bonds effected a new conversion of the debt with the usurper MAXIMILIAN, who never had the right to pledge the nation, and in this manner lent him their assistance and coöperation, placed it in a difficult position, which can only be arranged by means of negotiations and mutual conditions. Taking it for granted that the committee appointed by the holders of the bonds is prepared to send an agent to this city empowered to negotiate the settlement of their affairs with the Government of the Republic, I shall limit myself at present to inform you that the agent of the committee will be received by this Administration, and that everything will be done in order to bring about a mutually satisfactory arrangement.

I am, &c., M. ROMERO.

To the Secretary of the Permanent Committee of Mexican Bondholders in London.

GERMANY.

Inauguration of the Luther Monument at Worms—Imposing Ceremonies.

Frankfort (June 27) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The inauguration of the Luther monument attracted to the small town of Worms sufficient visitors to fill a large capital. As many as 90,000 people were present, who, of course, could not be lodged in the town, and had to seek shelter as well as they could in the villages of the neighborhood. Besides the Kings of Prussia and Wurtemberg, and several of the minor German Protestant Princes, about 2,000 clergymen had arrived from all parts of Germany and Switzerland, and even from France, England and America. The festivities were rather of a serious than a gay character. The great services of LUTHER and the reformers who preceded or followed him were extolled in sermons and speeches. An English clergyman spoke vehemently against Puseyism, and charged the Bishop of Oxford with betraying the cause of the Reformation. The most remarkable speech was that of the Mayor of the town, a Catholic, as are three-fourths of the population. When the monument was made over to the care of the municipality of Worms, he accepted it as a national gift, and praised the manly spirit shown by LUTHER at the Diet when he declared: "I have not been convinced; I cannot retract; here I am; I cannot change; may God assist me!" This historical fact which has changed the aspect of Europe, deserved to be commemorated by a national monument. Even those nations who have not adopted his religious tenets enjoy their blessings; for he has put down the despotism which forbade free thought, and he gave back to every nation the right to bring common sense to bear on religious matters. His translation of the Bible induced people to learn to read; schools and academies came into existence, and in his own time he was considered the German Cicero. The monument itself is a great success. The statue of LUTHER is ten feet high; by his side are his two protectors—the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse. The next group shows Huss, Savonarola, Wickliffe, Waldus, Melanchthon and Reuchlin, and the symbolic statues of the towns in which the leading events took place—Spires, where the protest was made which gave the name to Protestantism; Augsburg, where the first peaceable settlement was arrived at, and Magdeburg, the last sufferer and victim of the League. The King of Prussia, the hereditary Prince and the other Princes left when the ceremony was over; but in the evening a telegram arrived from the King, from Mentz, stating that he had just received a telegram from Queen VICTORIA, the dispatch reading: "Pray express to the Committee for the erection of the Luther Memorial my most hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of their task. Protestant England cordially sympathizes upon an occasion which unites the Protestant Princes and peoples of Germany." The report was enthusiastically received, and the English National Anthem was sung by the splendid chorus, to which all the vocal societies of the neighboring towns had sent their best members. The festivities closed in the best harmony, and, though there were neither police nor military, not the least disorder occurred. The railway companies had plenty of business on their hands, still they managed it without any accident. The only drawback were the large number of pickpockets who had come from all parts, and who victimized many a clergyman.

EX-MINISTER ADAMS.

His Departure From England—British Opinion of His Services—Future Relations of the Two Countries.

From the London Daily News, June 20.

On Saturday Mr. ADAMS sailed from Liverpool for America, after having filled for more than seven years the office of Envoy from the United States to the British Court. Wishes as kindly as the friendly welcome which awaits him in his own country will speed him across the ocean. Mr. ADAMS has, during the past eight years, been most strictly that which Mr. COBDEN has sometimes been called—an international man. The services which he has rendered to his own country during his term of office were scarcely inferior to those which it owes to LINCOLN and GRANT. They were less conspicuous; history, perhaps, will take less account of them; but *they were as real and as essential*. Mr. LINCOLN's single-minded statesmanship, GRANT's military genius and dogged Saxon persistency would have fallen short of the success which they were the prime agents in achieving, if the Northern States had become embroiled in a war with England. That this catastrophe to both countries and both hemispheres, and, indeed, to the whole human race, did not befal, was mainly *owing to* Mr. ADAMS. The feeling on both sides of the Atlantic was such that it needed only occasion and slight stimulus to bring about a collision and war. Mr. ADAMS mediated between the angry passions which raged in England and America. In doing so he exercised what diplomacy has affected to be, but has seldom proved itself—a ministry of peace. To the training of a lawyer, the experience of a politician, and the high breeding of a cultivated gentleman, Mr. ADAMS joined a conciliatory temper, and that rare gift of moral prudence without which genius and capacity are often only splendidly mischievous. It may be reasonably expected that in America Mr. ADAMS will find scope for services analogous, if not precisely similar, to those which he has rendered in England. The work of keeping the peace between the two countries will be *easier in future than it has been in the past*. Mr. ADAMS has seen great changes effect themselves in England during his residence among us: and still greater changes have been brought to pass in the United States. The free and industrious people of the North and West have become the chief political power in America; and in England the working classes have gained a potent, if not a predominant, influence in public affairs. *The two nations will understand each other better than their rulers have sometimes done.* The England of GLADSTONE and the United States of ADAMS are little likely to renew the jealousies of the England of CASTLEREAGH and the United States of JEFFERSON.

CHINA.

The Loss of the General Sherman—Cruise of the Shenandoah—The Country and its Customs—International Treaties—Northern Notes—The Rebels—River Navigation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, May 27, 1868.

By the arrival of the United States war steamer *Shenandoah*, Capt. FERBIGER, at Chifu, on the 19th inst., and of the North German merchant steamer *China*, at this port on the 21st, I am enabled to lay before the readers of the *Times* full particulars of the recent visits of these vessels to the Corean Coast, and of the now almost certain fate of the American schooner *General Sherman* and the party on board.

The main features of that ill-fated expedition are still quite fresh in the public mind. They can be briefly summed up as follows: The *Sherman*, a small schooner of between one and two hundred tons burden, was freighted with an assorted cargo, by a trading house in Tientsin, doing business under the style of MEADOWS & Co., and dispatched to Corea toward the close of 1866, under the command of Capt. PAGE. Accompanying PAGE went an American of the name of PRESTON, who to the novelty and interest of a pleasure trip seems to have added whatever of profit was to be derived from a traffic in firearms, which, owing to the difficulties then existing between the Corean and the French bore a high price. Besides PAGE and PRESTON the *Sherman's* party consisted of about twelve Europeans and a mixed crew of between forty and fifty, consisting of Coolies and Lascars, in about equal proportion. As nothing was heard from them, and it was known that the Corean authorities had expressed themselves hostile to any attempt by foreigners to settle on the coast, or even to open trade with the natives, it was generally believed that the vessel had been destroyed, and the party on board either killed or taken prisoners.

A report reached Shanghai early in February, that there were still some of the party surviving, that they had been seen in close confinement, and heavily ironed; and the attention of the Government having been called to the matter by Consul-Gen. SEWARD on his recent visit to Washington, instructions were shortly after received by Capt. FERBIGER to proceed with the *Shenandoah* to the alleged scene of the disaster to investigate, and, if possible, clear up the mystery.

CRUISE OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The *Shenandoah* mounts eleven pieces, consisting of two eleven inch Dahlgren pivot guns, four thirty-twos, and one sixty-four pounder rifled Parrot, and four Dahlgren howitzers, and carries a complement of two hundred and twenty officers and men. She sailed from Shanghai March 18, and after laying in Chifu a short time, taking on the necessary supplies, she proceeded to Corea, arriving off the mouth of the Ping-Yang river on the evening of the 9th of April. She anchored in an open roadstead under the lee of the island of Choda, having a lot of peaks (landmarks) in sight, but without sign of human life or habitation.

On the following day she moved in and round Choda, looking for the Ping-Yang River, which the Chinese pilots said was hereabouts. Failing to find it the vessel anchored off the north side of Choda, and sent two boats ahead to feel the way as well as to seek the river. The boats returned at sunset without meeting with any success. Anchorage was moved that day on account of the falling of the tide. Reports in Chefoo and Shanghai told of a rise and fall of sixty feet. This was found to be false, at least so far as the Ping-Yang is concerned. Toward night of the following day the ship's boats, which had been out sounding, returned to report the river as found, and early the succeeding day the river's mouth was entered, and the big steamer, (the largest ever seen in these waters,) headed up. The river is very wide at its mouth, and has some dangerous reefs and shoals in it, but there is a good deep and secure passage, and the *Shenandoah* was fortunate in finding it. She anchored about six miles up, and abreast of a good sized village, the name of which was not ascertained. The inhabitants were found civil enough, but much more desirous to get information than willing to impart it. This reticence in regard to themselves, Capt. FERBIGER and his officers found to be the character of the people wherever they went. The boat's crew continued to take soundings and survey the river till April 21st, by which time they had reached a point twenty-five miles up the river. Here the native authorities have established a military station, but no guns are mounted. Indeed, *gingalls*, which are fired with the ordinary slow match, are the best, indeed *all*, that these people have in the way of ordnance. This was the furthest point reached by the expedition. The boat in which the *Shenandoah's* officers were taking soundings was here fired upon, and, as Capt. FERBIGER's instructions did not warrant the use of force, further progress was abandoned. The river is here upwards of a mile wide, and from six to eight fathoms deep. A short distance above this the Ping-Yang River proper enters, and about thirty miles beyond, or about sixty miles from the open sea, is situated the City of Ping-Yang, the Capital of the Province. It is estimated to contain about sixty thousand inhabitants. The native who had volunteered to guide the *Shenandoah's* officers to the place of the prisoners' concealment, and upon whose statement the main hope of the expedition rested, was nowhere to be found. Several days were spent in fruitless search for him and in communicating with the native officials, but to no purpose. From all that could be learned it is believed that none of the ill-fated *Sherman's* party survive. The natives differ much in their statements of the affair, thus betraying a desire to conceal the real facts of the case, but they fully agree in one particular, viz: that all who were on board the schooner perished. The only justification which they offer for the murder of the men is that the *Sherman's* party had captured and confined a high Mandarin. The proof of the truth or falsity of this statement rests solely with themselves.

The statement made by the natives on the Ping-Yang River to the officers of the *China*, who were, as already stated, themselves fired upon—resulting in the death of two men, and the wounding of one—was that the officers and crew of the *General Sherman* were beheaded, and not burned alive as had been previously reported. The schooner was said to be laying, an "unbroken wreck" on the banks of the river, where the disaster took place, but neither Capt. FERBIGER nor any of his men seem to have seen or reported it. In other respects the reports of the two parties mainly agree. So much with regard to the *General Sherman* and the expeditionists, whose fate may now be considered sealed.

THE COUNTRY AND ITS CUSTOMS.

The country, or rather that portion of the coast visited by the *Shenandoah* and *China*, is described as being a fine one, and as it is not improbable that it will be re-visited by both Europeans and Americans, a brief sketch of its more salient features and of the industrial and social life of its inhabitants will be interesting and possibly important.

The mouth of the Ping-Yang lies almost due east from Chifu, and distant about 140 miles. Most of the forest trees known to the northern latitudes of America, are found covering the hills which border the coast. The crops are wheat, barley, cotton and rice, in their seasons, and the farmers and farm laborers appear thrifty and well-to-do. Large numbers are also engaged in fishing.

The Government, although paying a sort of nominal tribute to China, is nevertheless practically independent, and does not, apparently, desire any intercourse with foreign nations. Indeed, the rulers manifest an evident dislike to foreigners.

This opposition comes from the Mandarins and men in power among them. The inferior classes are peaceable and even friendly to foreigners, but they have little or no influence. As in Japan, the nobles are the Lords of the manor, and the country people little better than serfs. Under such circumstances, there is, of course, but little trade. There is no foreign trade, a very restricted coasting trade, and but few vessels are seen. Physically, the natives are equal, if not superior to the Chinese, but are not so intelligent. They use the Chinese character, but speak a dialect of their own. All the questions put by the *Shenandoah's* party were made in writing and passed to a messenger, and through him to the Mandarin, and so with the answers.

When the Mandarins and officers go abroad the way is cleared with a big stick. The towns, villages and settlements are dirty, unpaved and squalid looking. Every house has a pigstye attached, and the natives eat largely of pork. The houses are low and a kang covers the whole ground floor. Their language is syllabic, and they read it in a sing-song, monotonous tone. They call their country Shan-Shein, and regard it as the El Dorado of China. They dress in white cotton cloths, and although they use large quantities of European manufacture, they also make it largely themselves. They are ignorant, superstitious and boastful. Proud of their success in "droving off," as they term it, the French, English and Americans they now boast their ability to cope with them all combined. They say that as 200 of "their people" had whipped the *Gen. Sherman* 1,000 could whip the *Shenandoah*. Such is a brief sketch of the people and the country with which we have for the third time been brought into contact; the visit of the war steamer *Wachusett* in 1867 forming the second chain in the link. It remains to be seen what further developments the action of the Government at Washington are destined to bring about.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.

But little progress has yet been made toward the proposed revision of the British treaty, which expires during the coming month. The chief points upon which the English memorialists urge a revision are 1st, the better regulation of inland transit dues, which are intended to protect foreign property purchased in or sent to the interior, from the illegal exactions ("squeezes") of local authorities. 2d, A more efficient system of legal procedure, to enable foreigners to recover debts from Chinese. 3d, The right of residence in the interior and of navigating the inland waters in steamboats; and 4th, The privilege of opening mines and establishing railroads and telegraphs. The British Minister, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, seems to have taken issue with the merchants and memorialists at the different treaty ports, and the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of these important matters in the short space of time now to lapse before the expiration of the treaty, is far from favorable.

A revision of the United States treaty with China on these points is no less desirable, and as the article already quoted from justly observes: "If Mr. BURLINGAME's mission is to do any good it will be in a great measure by opening the eyes of his Chinese colleagues to the material advantages which Western nations now enjoy through their system of law, revenue and internal communication. If they will learn their lesson faithfully, and can impart it to their masters at Pekin, the difficulties in the way of treaty revision will be ten-fold reduced."

NORTHERN NEWS.

Having just returned from an extended tour in Northern China as far as Pekin and the Great Wall, I inclose a few items of interest in regard to that region. There is now a fair prospect that the coal and iron mines at Chaitang, sixty-five miles west-northwest of the capital, about which so much has been said by the foreign Press of late, will be developed under foreign supervision, if not by foreign capital. It is proposed to organize a company on the limited liability principle, for the purpose of building a road from the mines to Pekin and Tientsin, whence the Peiho River will afford successful transportation to Taku and the sea-coast. If this proposition is carried out, as now seems every way probable, coal equal to the best American and English anthracite and bituminous varieties can be delivered at the sea board at $11 per ton, affording a handsome profit to the contractors. Prices in Pekin, within seventy miles of the mines, have hitherto ranged from $14 to $17 per ton. The coal was carried thither on the backs of camels and mules, however.

THE REBELS.

The rebels still continue to hover round the Peiho River in the vicinity of Tientsin, despoiling the country and the hard-working peasantry, burning villages and interrupting trade. Tientsin has been in a state of chronic panic for a month past. The Imperialist troops within the walls number about 15,000, but they are useful only for defence, and even for that they do not inspire much confidence among the inhabitants, who are leaving in large numbers. The rebels have things pretty much their own way, and rob, burn and kill with perfect impunity; while the imbecile, *effête* Government at Pekin amuse themselves by spelling over their daily dispatches and issuing orders for the "immediate execution of all rebels" whenever or wherever caught. Practically the rebels are a convenient shuttlecock between the Government and the respective Provincial authorities, who play them back and forth to the best advantage to themselves.

PERSONAL.

While in Pekin, I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, now *Charge d' Affairs* of the United States in China—we believe, for the sixth time—and Dr. W. A. P. MARTIN, *Times* correspondent, one of the most efficient foreign missionaries and brilliant scholars in China. The former gentleman is still busily engaged on his dictionary, but having the whole duty of the Legation to discharge, besides a large amount of other official and literary labor, his time is necessarily so much engrossed that he has little left for the prosecution of his great work. He is greatly in need of assistance, and the Government should see that it is forthcoming. Dr. MARTIN has just completed the translation and compilation of an extensive work on natural philosophy in the Wanlee language, in which he is said to be the most proficient foreign scholar in China. He intends visiting the States with his family during the coming Summer.

The appointment of Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE to the Pekin Mission is generally regarded with favor. He is looked for by the next Pacific Mail steamer. As Ministerial matters stand in the Empire at present he will come none too soon for American interests, and if the old saw that "a new broom sweeps clean" is to be verified, stirring times may be expected among the Ministers and native Court officials.

THE YELLOW AND YANGTZE RIVERS.

The projected exploration of the Yellow River, which has been agitated of late, has been postponed for the present, apparently not so much through want of the necessary pecuniary support as for want of "the right man" to organize and conduct it. The Royal Asiatic Society, of which there is a branch in this city, having our efficient Consul-General, GEO. F. SEWARD, for its President, have been the active advocates of the movement. They have taken the initiative in a most praiseworthy manner, and although some delay will take place in commencing the work, the matter will not be allowed to fall through altogether. But really this subject should have the attention of Government and not be left to private enterprise or the efforts of literary and scientific bodies, who in a country like China have always sufficient claims upon their time and means. The Yellow River presents an opening for extending commerce, and for securing to American enterprise and capital another of China's great inland arteries of trade and travel. While we have so many Government steamers lying about unemployed in these waters, one or two could not be better employed than in prosecuting this great object. Difficult shoals and sand deposits are known to exist at the mouth of the river; but, as no soundings have been taken for some years, it is idle to speculate upon the possibilities or probabilities for navigating it. Its current is known to be very swift, and nothing short of steam could be successfully used. A "look-see," as the Chinamen call it, may help greatly to solve the whole difficulty, and it should be made at once. The river may prove a second Yangtze, and pending the revision of the treaty, our Government and people could not do anything better calculated to sustain the reputation and influence which they have already achieved in this Empire than by being the first to explore it and prove what its capacity is for the purposes of commerce.

While on the subject of river trade, I wish to add a word of caution to the shipping and commercial men, more particularly the steamboat owners of New-York and the United States generally, with regard to the trade of the Yangtze River. Ever since my arrival here—indeed, since the opening of navigation this year—rumors of the organization of a new steamboat company have been rife. Rumor pointed to the irrepressible Commodore CORNELIUS VANDERBILT as being at the bottom of it, while others associated the name of one of the largest and best known American firms in China with the movement. Beyond the dispatch of a few circular letters to the friends of the house in question, probably nothing has yet been done toward organizing an opposition, and I should scarcely have given the subject notice but for the purpose of making a simple statement with regard to the trade of the river. It is still, to a great extent, in the hands of the native junk and boatmen, who carry freight and passengers at rates so low as almost to preclude competition. In the transportation of teas, silks and other produce of the country, for which speedy markets are sought, and to some extent for native passengers also steam has the advantage. The S. S. N. and Union (opposition) S. N. Companies combined, have ten large, powerful steamers in the river, forming a daily communication between this port and Hankow. The average capacity of the boats of the former line are upward of 1,500 tons, and of the latter 750 tons. They are magnificent steamers, with ample passenger accommodations, but business of all kinds on the river has been so dull of late that the S. S. N. Company have reduced their service for the present to two boats a week instead of three, and it is not unlikely that unless a revival of trade takes place the "Union" will undergo a similar "slowing down." Of course, when the tea begins to come in steamboats business will be more active and boats will have full freights, but the "heavy shipping business," I find, lasts but about six to eight weeks in the year, and the profits arising therefrom, although large, have generally been overestimated. The "Shanghae" and "Union" companies possess, between them, the interest and confidence of all traders, both Chinese and foreign, between this port and Hankow; and as long as they continue to do so, there will be no healthy business for further opposition. Those among your readers who, tempted by flattering "reports," and the representations of interested parties here, have been indulging in dreams of golden harvests in steamboating on the Yangtze, and have thus been led to contemplate transferring their boats from the Sound and the Hudson to these waters, would do well to weigh both sides carefully before starting another opposition on the Yangtze.

Admiral ROWAN, just appointed to the command of the Asiatic Squadron, *vice* the lamented BELL, arrived at Hong Kong on the 26th April, and will shortly proceed to Yokohama.

The crops in Northern China are very fine, and the prospects for a plenteous harvest favorable. It will indeed be a godsend to the poor, provisions, owing to the failure of crops for three years past, having risen in some districts to almost famine prices.

E. H. H.

MASSACHUSETTS.

How the Democratic Nominations Were Received—Where is the "Comfortin' Oyster Shell?"—The Hide and Leather Bank Irregularity—An Important Suit Decided.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 11, 1868.

"We have biles, and are rotten with 'em, but whar's the comfortin' oyster shell?" So said P. V. Nasby to the members of his church, soon after the nomination of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON—a team, he said, which pulled vigorously, but instead of going ahead, it went round and round. The Democrats of Boston particularly, and Massachusetts generally, were silent and glum over the Democratic nominations, and felt like asking for the "comfortin' oyster shell." The Union Constitutional Club postponed a grand glorification meeting at its new and elegant rooms, which it had intended to hold in case HANCOCK or CHASE had received the Presidential nomination, and the victuals were left untouched, to either spoil or find their way into a cheap eating house, while the blue-lights and sky-rockets remained unpopped, to the great disgust of juveniles. The Massachusetts delegation left home for New-York with its mind made up to see HANCOCK or CHASE placed at the head of the ticket, and would have revolted at the idea of voting for SEYMOUR, had such a thing been suggested at their councils. I am well enough acquainted with several of the delegation to know that they have regarded Mr. SEYMOUR as the exponent of a Democracy that cannot be misunderstood—a Democracy that, during the rebellion, announced that if GRANT won a battle, it would be in part a triumph over the fundamental law of the Government; that if SHERMAN conquered Atlanta, an essential portion of the Constitution would thereafter be defunct, and that "if our soldiers conquered the rebellion its glory would be lost in the consciousness that a portion of its fruit is a marred and battered Constitution." Upon their return home, the delegates felt ashamed at being caught in the terrific whirlpool of stupid enthusiasm that caused SEYMOUR to go rushing down into an ante-room of the convention hall, and not until the chagrin and disappointment of the party here has passed away will the delegates be called upon to give an account of their stewardship. But it is evident that no dram-drinker, suddenly deprived of his cup, no confirmed tobacco-chewer in the first pangs of an attempt to abstain from the weed, ever exhibited such an appetite to return to the demoralizing influences of his pernicious indulgences, as is now shown by the old Democratic politicians of this State to enjoy once more the honors and emoluments, the pickings and stealings of office. While the privates swear that they will not enlist in a lost cause, the leaders talk finely about the delights and loveliness of peace, and if they sympathized with the rebellion, and were enamored of the system of human slavery, they hail with pleasure the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR as "the right candidates." The coppery blood has received a fresh impulse; the mischievous demagogue who higgled and huckstered with the national authorities to serve a base political purpose during the war, finds "friends" here but within a limited circle which can control only a few votes; but the conservative element that was gravitating toward the Democratic Party is lost, only to vote for GRANT and COLFAX. There are Democrats here honest enough to confess that the whole proceedings of the New-York Convention are equivalent to a determination to attempt to undo all that has been done since the surrender of Gen. LEE. In other words, that the Convention resolved to strike boldly for popular favor with the weapons which were readiest for use; that whatever was available to political success was what was most needed; that the platform was dictated by the same principle, and, in short, the idea was to win, and win the Democracy must, or the party is lost. Truth, honor, principles, must be sacrificed but the party must be preserved. Massachusetts will give the Chicago ticket 20,000 more votes than it would, had it not been for the incongruous action of the New-York Convention. The voters of this State have already made up their minds how they will vote. Ten thousand political speeches will not change a thousand votes. A blunt old veteran said that the Democratic Convention was nothing but a rat-hole for rebels to sneak back into political life, and that it would "wrench the Republican Party terribly to kick at nothing," meaning the candidates of the opposition. But however easy the State will be carried for GRANT and COLFAX, it is now well understood among the members of the Central Committee, that the struggle in this State will be in securing members of Congress. The Democrats, expecting to make no show upon the electoral ticket, are organizing to secure the election of a number of Congressmen, and will expend all their energy and money in that direction. The Republicans, of course, will see to it that the political character of the delegation from this State remains unchanged.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

The British Consulship at this port is an important and lucrative office. It is probably worth $35,000 or $40,000 a year, or was prior to a recent decision involving certain fees attached to the office. Some months since the Government of Nova Scotia ordered the case of JAMES LONG, a sailing master, *vs.* FRANCIS LOUSADA, the British Consul at this port, to be adjudicated in the District Court, for the purpose of determining whether the Consul could legally claim certain fees, and without payment of which he refused to deliver up the vessel's register and papers necessary for the Captain to go to sea. The plaintiff is the master of the British brig *Valorous*. It appears that he paid the money under protest, and this action was brought to test the question. The Consul has for years been in the habit of charging these fees, and the shipowners have protested against his right to do so. The Consul claimed that he was entitled to them from long-established custom. These fees amount to some $14,000 or $16,000 annually, while the salary of the office is not over $1,000 a year. Several days were occupied with the suit, and it resulted in finding a verdict for the plaintiff. The decision is an important one, as it involves a question of dollars and cents to the British Colonial shipping interest, which has increased wonderfully within the past six years.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER BANK CASE.

It is understood that the officers of the Hide and Leather Bank will allow no more revelations to be made concerning the defalcation of its late cashier until the matter is taken into Court. The gentlemen who furnished the bonds for MARTIN have been called upon to pass over to the institution the amount which they subscribed as a guarantee of the honesty of the cashier, but they decline to accommodate the officers with the necessary checks until a full investigation of the affairs of the institution has been had. What they are desirous of getting at is whether they are liable to the bank for the ignorance of the officers who suffered their friend to rob them systematically right under their very nose. In the United States Circuit Court, one of the sureties of FELTON, the cashier's accomplice, asked to surrender his principal on the ground that his relation to him embarrassed him in his business. This difficulty was overcome by the Court reducing the bail from $50,000 to $20,000. Mr. FELTON is now without pecuniary means, it is alleged; and his counsel stated that the money he had withdrawn from the bank was certainly not over one-half of the amount ($575,000) alleged to be missing, and had been used and wholly expended in the course of his business.

VIGIL.

THE GREAT STORM.

Terrible Effects of Lightning in Orange County—Over a Dozen Persons Killed—Trees Uprooted and Fences Torn Down.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEWBURG, Saturday, July 11, 1868.

Extraordinary reports are in from all parts of Orange County relative to terrible thunder-storms in different sections, during which twelve persons were killed by lightning. On Friday afternoon, July 3, a severe thunder-storm passed over the country near Middletown. The house of JAMES WADE, a colored man, was struck by lightning, instantly killing the wife of WADE and two of his four children. The house was entirely consumed. OLIVER KIRBY, employed as a brakeman on the Hawley Branch Railroad, was instantly killed the same afternoon by the electric fluid. The lightning entered just behind the ear of deceased, passing down his side and tearing off the sole of his boot. On Sunday afternoon, July 5, at Port Orange, three children of Mr. WILLIAM SHERRY were killed by lightning. They were sitting on a bench under a lilac bush. The electric fluid descended from the telegraph wires. A little brother seated with them escaped unharmed. Two miles from Port Orange a man was struck dead by lightning. On the North Plank Road, near Shawangunk, two men and a team were killed by lightning the same day, (Sunday.) The same afternoon a hurricane visited Montgomery. General devastation was left in its track. Near Snake Hill two men were killed instantly by the lightning. Fences were ripped up everywhere while huge trees were uprooted and thrown in every direction. THOS. COLLYER, a carman of Port Jervis, was also killed by lightning.

The New Quarantine at the Lower End of the West Bank.

The curiosity of the thousands of people who go down to Coney Island to enjoy the delights of surf bathing has been attracted this Summer by a long, low structure that has risen from the surface of the Bay, some distance to the westward of that famous resort. Few people know what it is. Some conjecture it to be a new fortification, for the accommodation of some of Uncle Sam's big guns; others, a breakwater, or a foundation for a new lighthouse. It is, in reality, the foundation for the new Quarantine Buildings, now going up under the able superintendence of Dr. SWINBURNE.

The opposition of the citizens of Staten Island and of other localities bordering on the Bay, to having the Quarantine Buildings in their vicinity, induced the Legislature to authorize the construction of an artificial island near the lower end of the West Bank, on which the dreaded structures could be erected. Mr. FRANK SWIFT took the contract, and commenced work about a year and a half ago. His task was to construct an island firm enough to resist the action of the tides, and of sufficient size to answer all the purposes of a Quarantine. He commenced by sinking on the spot selected a certain number of strong cribs, twenty-five feet deep, thirty feet wide at bottom, and tapering on both sides to a width of twenty feet at the top, the whole forming a sort of upper dam with six sides, two of which are 290 feet in length, and the other four 180. These cribs, constructed of sound pine beams, were filled in with stone until they sank, and were thus firmly anchored on the bank. The space inside this cribwork is to be filled in with sand to the amount of 30,000 yards. This part of the work is now going on at the rate of about 400 yards per day, the space now remaining to be filled amounting to 15,000 yards.

The outside of the cribwork is protected by a sort of rip-raps of rough stone, heavy enough to resist the action of the tides and to supply the place of the cribwork when that shall decay. It is calculated, however, that the woodwork will last about twelve years.

On this substantial island will be erected the Quarantine Buildings. These will be of wood, only one story in height, and arranged in the form of a long cross with eight short arms on each side. They will contain ample accommodations for 1,000 patients at a time, allowing plenty of air and light within, while the grounds will afford space for out-door exercise. The buildings can be put up and opened for patients within a month after the completion of the island. The new Quarantine will therefore be ready for use before the end of Autumn.

About three-quarters of a mile to the northward of this structure another island will be formed, so that the patients can be properly distributed, according to the nature or the violence of their diseases.

It was at one time feared that these structures might injure the channel; but the best-informed engineers are now of opinion that they will tend to deepen it and protect it against the influx of sand.

In case of war, the Government can knock down the wooden buildings at a day's notice, and use the immensely strong understructure of sand, wood and stone for batteries. A few of our big guns planted there would command the whole of the lower part of the bay, and render it impossible for the strongest fleet ever built to force an entrance.

As the water right about this artificial island is very shallow, a pier will be run out from the western side about 400 feet, to deep water. The pier will be "broken," so that the tides will flow easily through, and the end will be L shaped, for convenience of landing passengers, freight, &c.

These structures will furnish ample accommodations for all the patients ever likely to be detained in our harbor at one time, and will be provided with every facility that modern experience can suggest for the cleansing of ships, persons and baggage, and thus preventing disease from reaching the mainland.

At present, Quarantine facilities are comparatively limited in our harbor. One old packet-ship, the *Falcon*, that used to ply between New-York and San Francisco, is moored a little below the West Bank, for the reception of patients from infected ships. She is very roomy, and the accommodations on board are of the very best character. Every part of the vessel is kept scrupulously clean. She has room for one hundred and eighty patients. The old steamship *Illinois* is also moored near the bank, and in case of necessity would furnish accommodations for about two hundred patients. Constant communication is kept up, by means of a submarine telegraph, between the hospital ship and the office of the Health Officer on Staten Island. He is instantly informed of the arrival of every ship, whether she comes from a healthy or an infected port, and the condition of the people on board. His able assistant, Dr. SPRAGUE, who is on duty at this post, is thus able to consult with him at any hour of the day. The telegraph is under the superintendence of Mr. WOODS.

It is intended to build the Health Officer's station on the upper end of Coney Island. It will be merely a station, however, and will not interfere with any of the pleasures of the many hundreds who frequent that popular bathing resort.

The Attempt to Capture a Safe of the Adams Express Company on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 11.

The train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, bound for this city, was yesterday morning stopped at Brownstown, Ind., ten miles below Seymour, by a gang of robbers, and an attempt made to rob the car used by the Adams Express Company.

The particulars of the affair, which we give below, we gathered from one of the employes on the train, Mr. JAMES FLANDERS, who had made up his mind from appearances that presented themselves on the road for several days, and lodged information with the Express Company, that an attack was to be made upon their car, and asked that time might be allowed him to determine the matter, which was agreed to, and he remained off for awhile.

Absenting himself from the train for awhile, he lounged about Seymour, where he became acquainted with five men, whose names are VOL. ELLIOTT, FRANK SPARKS, JOHN MOORE, CHARLES ROSEBERRY and HENRY JARREL. It was not long before they imparted to him the important secret that they would "Morgan" the train leaving St. Louis at 3 P. M. Thursday.

At once informing the express officers of the knowledge gained, a strong guard was placed in the car, and FLANDERS, having left Seymour, took his place as the engineer of the train, making an unusual stop at Brownstown, the place designated for the robbery. As soon as the train stopped, FLANDERS jumped down and commenced his usual examination of the machine, for the ostensible purpose to see that it was all right, after which he got up and was immediately confronted by three of the gang with cocked revolvers, which they placed in close proximity to his head, one being jammed against the eye hard enough to make a severe contusion.

He surrendered at discretion, but before jumping off, requested to be allowed to start the pumps, so that the engine would not be burned up, which was granted. When the locomotive and car started off, the thieves pushed the fireman overboard, and then fired several pistol shots up into the air as a signal of victory.

After moving three or four miles, the engine was stopped, and the villians started to examine the booty in the car, which they supposed to be already theirs, when, to their amazement, they were confronted with the armed guard heretofore secreted behind some baggage. This was the signal for a general battle, both sides firing with great rapidity, and the battle seemed about even, until VOL. ELLIOTT, the most daring, as well as the acknowledged leader of the gang, was seen to fall, when the rest beat a hasty retreat, but not before two of them fell, supposed to have been mortally wounded—but this is not certain, as their companions managed to secrete them in the darkness, and the train left before the result of the search, at once commenced, was ascertained.

GEORGE FLANDERS, who was shot in the knee, was brought to the city, and had his leg amputated. VOL. ELLIOTT received two shots—one in the breast and the other in the back—and although it was at first intended to leave him at the Brownstown Jail, it was finally concluded to bring him on to this city. Arriving in the city, ELLIOTT was taken to the Ninth-street Station House, and yesterday morning Dr. SEXTON probed his wound and extracted the ball. He was subsequently taken to the Bremen-street Station House, where he will remain until demanded by the Indiana authorities.

Division of Texas—Territory of Montezuma.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin, July 4.

It is proposed to form a new territory, to be called the Territory of Montezuma, from the counties of Donna Anna, New-Mexico and El Paso, Texas. The majority of the Committee on Federal Relations has reported in favor of ceding El Paso for that purpose; the minority have reported adversely. The delegate from that county in the Convention, Hon. Mr. MILLS, is working very vigorously in behalf of what he esteems to be the vital interest of his section. The objections come from the Western men, who hope to get the Territory and afterward sell the same to the Federal Government. In this connection it may not be uninteresting to hunt up a little information relative to this distant part of the State, we had almost said *terra incognita*. El Paso County contains 9,450 square miles; its population in 1860 was 3,050; at the last registration 436 persons registered. At the election 299 voted for the Constitution, two voted against it. The assessment of State taxes last year was $2,151 64. Nearly the whole population is concentrated in the narrow Rio Grande Valley. The two counties form a continuous slope of country five hundred miles in length by about two hundred wide. Together they have 15,000 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are Mexicans engaged in mining, stock raising and agriculture. The table lands are covered with luxuriant grass, which remains green all the year. The country is in a climate like Italy, and produces a great variety of vegetable products. It is especially rich in grapes. Its minerals embrace a large variety, including gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal and salt. El Paso is cut off from the settled portions of the State by a desert of 500 miles, inhabited by hostile Indians. It has no mail communication. Elections are frequently unheard of until they are over. Donna Anna is about as badly situated in regard to New-Mexico. It is separated from other settled portions of that Territory by what is called Jornado del Muerto, or the Journey of Death. The people of this far off country are loyal, and present to the world a strong claim to be erected into a separate Territory.

Death of Prof. John Millington.

From the Richmond Enquirer & Examiner, July 11.

Prof. JOHN MILLINGTON, the eminent English chemist and practical miner, departed this life at the residence of his son-in-law, in this city, at a very advanced age, since our last issue. He was born at Hammer Smith, London, May 1, 1779. He was in early life associated with McADAM, whose roads have immortalized his name. He resided in Mexico for several years, and engaged in the mining business. Subsequently he became Professor of Chemistry in old William and Mary College, in this State, and filled that chair with great acceptance for twelve years. Afterward he became Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the University of Mississippi. At a ripe old age he retired to private life, to enjoy the pleasures of home associations.

Well do we remember the familiar "Yest" with which the boys greeted his coming at the lecture room of William and Mary. But full of years he sleeps, and the dial-hand of memory will point to his useful life to encourage emulation of his virtues.

LOUISIANA.

Reorganizing the State—Amending the City Charter—Tribute to the United States Officers and Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 5, 1868.

Without any partisan bias it becomes a duty to say that the organization of the Louisiana Legislature has been accompanied with two acts so contrary to Republican usage as to require military intervention. The Lieutenant-Governor elect was a military appointment. He entered the Senate Chamber, and assuming that he was the only Senator duly authorized to act, prescribed an oath to the members as they entered, which was not required under the Constitution, under which they took their seats. This oath, disclaiming any participation in the secession, excluded of course almost all the Democratic members. By a similar claim of authority the Lieutenant-Governor appointed all the ministerial officers of the Senate. The Senate, thus constituted, consisted of nineteen members, and a committee, appointed by the presiding officer, proceeded to examine the credentials of members, and promptly decided that one or two Democrats, who had the returns or certificates of election from Gen. BUCHANAN, were not entitled to their seats. A similar state of things existed in the lower House, in which it was decided to give the seat, *prima facie*, in contested cases, to the member having the certificate of the Board of Registration instead of the military commandant. The excitement from these causes was naturally very great. Each party charged the other with violent intentions. The Republicans alleged that we were to have

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repeated, as it was alleged that many Sicilians were in the Senate lobby ready to assassinate the presiding officer. The Republican organ on the other side admitted a similar state of preparation. It said:

"Nearly ten thousand trained soldiers are said to be numbered on the Grand Army rolls in this city and neighborhood. The threats that are noised about against some of their favorite leaders cannot escape their ears.

'And shall Trelawney die,
And must Trelawney die,
Then twenty thousand Kentish men
Will know the reason why.'

We have been credibly informed that only a half hour's warning was needed, as, indeed, at one time it was expected yesterday, to place three thousand of these men on Dryades-street in shape for service."

The result of these preparations was that the military were stationed around the hall of legislation, and the lobby cleared of the crowd. In the meantime efforts were made to induce the military authorities here and at Washington to decide whether the extra oath should be administered to the members? Gen. BUCHANAN declined to interfere, and Gen. GRANT contented himself with the suggestion that the same rule should be pursued here as in other Southern States where no oath was administered save those specified in the new Constitution. Gen. GRANT gave no order, and the presiding officer openly said that his own authority was paramount to that of the military in the matter of organizing the new Government. The second act of revolution to which allusion has been made was to give the seat to the member contesting. This threw the burden on a contestant who had ostensibly the larger number of votes. The decision superseded the authority of the Reconstruction act and made the act of a constitution not in existence paramount to the authority of Congress. Under these circumstances it could not be otherwise than that the Republican leaders, Press and all, backed down from the illegal position. The obnoxious and extra judicial oath was omitted and the members elect were admitted to seats on the certificate of the District Commander. To show the illegality of this attempt requires but few words. 1. The Lieutenant-Governor has no executive authority of himself until there is a vacancy, temporary or final, in the office of his superior. 2. An executive officer cannot perform a legislative act. 3. The Lieutenant-Governor is prohibited from voting in the Senate except in case of a tie vote. 4. He cannot preside over a body until it has been organized. 5. Organization implies a quorum, and a presiding officer cannot by himself constitute a quorum.

The *coup d'etat*, however, resulted in assuring the Legislature to the Radicals, with the addition to their majority of two or three members. There is no authority for saying to what consideration they owed their abandonment of the illegal position. It was placed by them on the magnanimous ground of concession to the Democratic minority. It evinced a determination to have and hold the State Government in all its departments. It was a sort of Mission Ridge fight, where the main battle has been decided by securing a position. The majority in both bodies gives the Radicals power to amend the City Charter. We expect here that the subjugation of our municipal authorities will be more complete even than that of New-York. Already the attack has commenced by a bill reported empowering the Governor and Senate to nominate and appoint five Police Commissioners, who are to appoint the policemen. This is an important element of City patronage. The bill will be followed, no doubt, by others of a similar character. It is curious that in this attack upon the Redan of Democracy two negroes were put at the head of the columns. The presiding officer of each House was a negro. It shows the danger of intrusting power to inexperienced men who see nothing except the success of their own party in the increase of power intrusted to them. The temporary Speaker of the lower House was replaced by a white man on the organization. There was no doubt danger of a popular affray, but the presence of the military has prevented that possibility. The colored population assemble in crowds to look at the soldiers; they do not seem to comprehend the impartiality of military discipline, and apparently apprehend that the soldiers have "gone back on them" because they do not take their side.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Now that the Military Government approaches a termination, there can be no misapprehension of a just tribute to the army in the South. No soldiers ever behaved so well in a conquered country as those of the Federal Army. Sober, and respectful to women and children, they have moved among our citizens without resentment, until they have come to be recognized as a part of our society, useful in preserving order and in nowise dangerous or offensive. It is not improbable that some demonstration of public approval may be offered them before their departure by their late antagonists. They deserve it. The fraternization of those who fought each other will give peace to the land. There is no news which you will not receive by telegraph. I do not think any disturbance need be apprehended in our city. The majority rule with an iron hand, the minority grumble and acquiesce.

W. M. B.

A What Is It in Louisiana—Panic Among the Negroes.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

HAMMOND, La., Thursday, July 2, 1868.

"Have you seen the wild man?" were first words upon everybody's tongue yesterday. Some answered in the affirmative and some in the negative. For my part I have not seen him. The people in this community were, on the 30th ult., thrown into the greatest excitement by the announcement that a wild man had been seen in the woods by some hunters, distant about one mile west of this town, in Livingston County. The description given by the parties who saw him I obtained second-hand, and consequently cannot vouch for its accuracy. He is described as being about seven feet high, with large, ferocious eyes, his body covered with long black hair, and as being precisely in the shape of a human. It is reported as being bullet-proof, as he has been shot at several times by different parties who have encountered him, without any visible effect. All sorts of stories and considerable speculation have been in circulation concerning this singular being. Some positively assert it is the devil, come for the Radicals and the negroes; while another class insist upon its being a ghost; and still another and more probable character is given by others, who are of opinion it is some escaped animal from a menagerie now exhibiting in Mississippi. Again, there are others who believe no such thing has been seen at all, it is just being something gotten up for the purpose of alarming the negroes. And if the latter be the case, the object is completely accomplished, for a more thoroughly alarmed set of beings never existed than are the negroes here. A panic has broken out, and yesterday, as the freight train went north, twenty-four of these panic-stricken beings leaped on the flat cars and were carried away. From the many inconsistent stories told, I am of opinion that there is more "scare" than hurt, although one report says he has killed one man, six dogs, three horses and five head of cattle. But as I can trace the rumor to no reliable source, I give it no credit. A young man named SAMUEL AKERS, it is reported, shot three times at the object and missed it; and, after the third shot he ran to a pile of crossties, seized one, threw it on his shoulder, and jumped thirty feet up into a pine tree, and then threw the tie at young AKERS, which came very near hitting him. This is rather too huge a story to meet with believers.

As far as I can learn this curious animal (if such it is) was first seen about sixty miles from here, in the State of Mississippi, and was driven ten miles across the State line. This took place about a week ago. The next seen of it was as before stated, about one mile from this place. I have tried to find some one who could give a reliable version of the affair, but can find no such person. I am inclined to the belief that there is nothing, or was either an escaped man monkey from a menagerie, or a device of the Ku-klux to intimidate the negroes, as it is known there are a large number loitering about here, who live entirely by support of the Freedmen's Bureau, including what they can steal.

TENNESSEE.

A Gossiping Letter About Politics, Trade, Social Matters, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, June 30, 1868.

Allow me to furnish to your readers a dish of that gossip which just now occupies our good people of Memphis, and may be as entertaining to others as political disquisitions, arguments and speculations.

During last week we had five murders and one National Bank collapse. The murders were a natural result of every person carrying concealed weapons, and that public feeling which justifies a resort to violence upon the slightest provocation. Here every policeman, every public officer, every Judge of a court, and with few exceptions everybody else, carries a revolver, a Derringer or a bowie knife. Slight altercations and drunken broils, which would elsewhere result in black eyes and bloody noses, here end in murderous tragedies. We are to have six murder trials this week, and the chances are that in every case there will be an acquittal, as we have here few murders except those that grow out of open warfare. The bank collapse will not badly affect anybody in Memphis, as the loss will mainly fall on New-York people. Many months ago, in one of my letters to the TIMES, I referred to the fact of a bank here borrowing money at three per cent. a month as a sign of an unhealthy state of affairs. I mentioned no name, but the bank referred to was the Merchants' National, the one which has just gone under. Its President, Mr. CHERRY, is a gentleman of high repute for honor and capacity, but the bank tried to carry through the great financial crisis our merchants who had made ruinous advances to planters whose crops were a failure. The result was such embarrassments as no financial ability on the part of the officers of the bank could surmount. Mr. CHERRY has the sympathy of our whole people. The sale of the bank building for $30,000 a couple of hours before the bank closed, was at first a subject of animadversion, but it is justified by the fact that Col. COWARD, its purchaser, had loaned the bank when it was hardest pressed, considerable sums of money, with a full knowledge of the desperate state of affairs, and a positive stipulation that his interests should be protected if the aid thus given to the bank should not suffice to carry it through its difficulties. Some of our other banks are said to have some trouble in floating, but the general impression is that we have had the last of our bank failures.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

Trade is still dull in Memphis. It can only grow better from the development of the country of which Memphis is the centre and greater enterprise on the part of our business men. The country grows slowly. Men who own large tracts of land are unwilling to sell except at high figures, and give but a churlish welcome to new settlers. To lessen the taxes on our land proprietors, the most onerous impositions are placed upon all privileges of doing business. This injures trade, but there is nothing so injurious to the mercantile interests of Memphis as the want of enterprise of her business men. They do nothing to attract trade; they employ few (scarce any) traveling agents; they advertise sparsely in country newspapers; they invest very little capital in opening up new channels of trade. True, they have very little surplus capital now to invest in anything, but they have never been liberal with railroads and pocket lines, and even their Chamber of Commerce is a dead thing—an institution without life or usefulness. Many of our business houses have been branches of Northern firms or composed of old-fashioned merchants who know nothing but to charge a big commission for the sale of cotton and a high advance on the goods supplied to planters. Perhaps we will have more live men by and by.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

An effort is now being made, under the auspices of enterprising and public-spirited gentlemen, to give to Memphis advantages which she has never before enjoyed and which may enable her in certain ways to compete with Louisville and St. Louis. Mr. PEYTON, of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, a highly educated and most honorable gentleman, with the concurrence of that king of freight agents, Mr. ENOCH TAYLOR, than whom there is no more worthy and energetic and high-minded man in this community, and Col. SAM JONES, who has no superior in the Southwest as a railroad manager, has gone to Europe to make preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a direct trade between Europe and Memphis. The project has been approved by Mayor LEFTWICH and others of our leading citizens, and is said to have been very favorably regarded by Mr. CUNARD, of the Cunard Steamship Line, who will give it every support. This project does not involve the towage of vessels up the Mississippi nor any other such absurdity. The goods are to be brought by steamers to New-York, and hence sent in bond direct through to Memphis, *via* Louisville, by which route the return of cotton to pay for such goods may be sent direct from Memphis to Europe. This will enable mercantile houses here to compete with any others for the trade of the Mississippi Valley. Mr. PEYTON takes out with him samples of cotton, and will show Europeans the rates for which it can be bought here from first hands. Few men are better adapted for carrying through this great scheme than Mr. PEYTON. Educated for a clergyman, but on account of ill health adopting a more active life, he has had a thorough mercantile education, and has a high reputation for worth and enterprise. This and his large acquaintance among the first business houses of England and Scotland give assurance of his success

MIGRATION WESTWARD.

The fever to migrate from here to the mushroom cities along the line of the great Pacific Railroad has pretty much subsided, but men are still leaving here for St. Louis and Louisville, which are expected to be great centres of trade.

Mr. MERRIMAN, one of our largest dealers in jewelry and silver ware, who is also one of our County Commissioners, has transferred all his interests to St. Louis and will go there to reside this Fall. He was one of the Directors of the Merchants' National Bank, and lost six thousand dollars by its failure. Mr. ERICH, one of our most extensive crockery dealers, is also going to St. Louis. HORACE STONE, a very enterprising wholesale boot and shoe dealer, will do the same. The LOWENSTINES, MENKENS, SEESELS, RICES, and other Hebrew firms, still hold on here, but talk of going to St. Louis, New-York, Philadelphia, or somewhere that is more brisk than Memphis.

RAILROAD MONOPOLIES.

The last Legislature gave to certain of its members and associates a monopoly of five out of six main roads coming into Memphis, and allowing them to charge toll on the bridges and over the roads made by the County of Shelby. This arrangement was approved by our County Commissioners, one or more of whom had an interest in the tolling. The people grumbled and refused to pay toll. One who refused was prosecuted and acquitted. The County Commissioners were vexed and wanted a legal opinion in their favor, but their own county attorney, Mr. WOODWARD, gave an opinion that the bridges and roads built by the county could not be taken without compensation and toll charged by a private corporation over them. Mr. WOODWARD will be removed very soon.

ELOPEMENT PREVENTED.

One of our squires of high degree made arrangements a few days ago to elope with a pretty servant girl, but his wife found it out and gave them such a lesson that they abandoned the project. The back of the girl was badly marked with the cowhide, and the squire will not soon forget his castigation.

ORIGINAL UNIONISTS.

When Tennessee voted on secession, there were five ballots cast in Memphis against it. Who cast these ballots was not known, and several of those suspected of having done so refuted the idea by giving active aid to the rebellion immediately afterward. Among those suspected of having voted against secession was Mr. JAMES DAVIS, who was not heard of until after Federal occupation, and solely on account of having been supposed to have cast this one vote has been Notary Public, City Inspector, Commissioner of Registration, TAX Collector on Privileges, and Claim Commissioner, and is now suggested for Postmaster in this city. He is an honest, worthy, pig-headed gentleman, who would make just as good a Judge of the United States Supreme Court as he would a Postmaster.

The new gas company that was started last year in Memphis, and suspended by injunction of the United States Court, has fizzled out, and some fifty or sixty thousand dollars' worth of material has been sold for a petty debt of two thousand dollars. A Cincinnati firm is the loser.

TROUBLE WITH GRAND JURIES.

We have a great deal of trouble in Memphis with our Grand Juries. They are selected by rival cliques of politicians, and devote themselves mainly to finding out the rascality that is alleged against members of rival political parties or cliques. The Grand Jury of the Municipal Court has just found indictments against two of our Police Commissioners (BEAUMONT and BURDETT) for grave offences. BEAUMONT was previously indicted for some swindle or fraud or other offence by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, but has managed for a year past to prevent the case coming to trial, or if he has not done so somebody has. Mr. BEAUMONT, called usually Colonel, though he was only a Second or Third Lieutenant in the Confederate service, is now in Arkansas, and is expected to return with proofs of rascalities by those Radicals who don't belong to his clique, and who formerly held appointments in Arkansas. Our Police is so rotten that when ordered by the Legislature to account for the money it collects, its officers, from the highest to the lowest, refused to do so, and have for a year past gone on in direct violation of the law. The Police Commissioners think that political influences were brought to bear to secure indictments against them, and consider this hard as otherwise they, by political influences, might have avoided it, or even secured compliments for efficiency. They could retaliate by exposures of the County Commissioners, but the County Commissioners, under recent legislative enactments, pick the Grand Juries and of course won't put on fellows who are unfriendly to them.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The wheat crop of the Southwest has done extremely well this year. Many are sanguine that the Southern States are yet to be the leading grain-growing States of the Union. A larger area was this year devoted to cereals than ever before, and planters everywhere are anxious to get all labor-saving agricultural implements. Another discovery recently made by Southern people is, that blue grass will do well in many places, and that consequently stock-growing can be pursued to advantage. The oats crop is just now suffering from drought. Cotton is doing very well in Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. There is no less area devoted to it this year than heretofore, but nearly every planter is trying to grow all the food that he will need for the support of his family and employes. The blacks work better than they did last year. PHILO.

TEXAS.

An Interesting Anniversary—The Question of Colored Suffrage.

AUSTIN, Texas, Friday, June 19, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not for the mere purpose of writing a gossipping letter that I address you, nor is it from any desire to keep my name before the public that I expose my sentiments to criticism.

There are days when no one should shrink from a public duty because of popular prejudice. And of all public men I, perhaps, have the least motive to do so. Whatever of name or fame I have in the world has been acquired by devotion to learning, reflection and the undisguised publication of my sentiments. I write now with the hope that what I may say may arrest the attention of a few thinking men. I am aware that the occasion may not be well timed. It hardly ever is. The Press lives and breathes with the current of passing events; and it remains for those who come after us to deduce the philosophy of history by recurring to the records of facts rather than of thoughts. I need not say that I was born and reared in the South; and that my whole life, save the last three years, has been spent among the people of that unfortunate section. Nor need I repeat that it has been my good or ill fortune to differ widely with a majority of those whom I have always loved, despite the bitterness of these differences.

I seize the occasion of a day to point a moral from a few facts. This is the anniversary of Gen. GORDON GRANGER'S proclamation declaring freedom to the slaves of Texas. It will be remembered by those who read my "Last Days of the Rebellion in Texas," that the armies of Texas did not surrender, but simultaneously dissolved, after which the citizens returned to their homes. Ideas were then unsettled as to the future of slavery; indeed, as to the future of every thing. The State Government was dissolved, and all the officers abdicated. In this state of anarchy the people began to discuss the question as to whether there existed law or government, or lawful authority, Confederate or State, during the rebellion? Or whether, indeed, every thing was not "void *ab initio*." The Reconstruction Convention of Texas is discussing that unprofitable abstraction with great bitterness and acrimony to-day.

This being the third anniversary of freedom to the slaves in Texas, they celebrated it by a barbecue in a beautiful grove near the State Capitol. There were three or four thousand of them, men and women, present. They were addressed by Gov. HAMILTON and other members of the Texas Convention and by a number of their own colored leaders. They sang a few patriotic airs with very great enthusiasm. They were a well-dressed, orderly crowd. There was no instance of drunkenness or indecorum among them. Their white visitors were given places at the table with all becoming ceremony. These guests occupied one long line of table—that is, one side thereof; but the other side was occupied by the colored citizens. Let those who are ever ready to be horrified at the notions of negro equality make the most of this. I but record the fact. Gov. PEASE, Gov. HAMILTON, Judge BELLINGER, EDWARD DEGENER, Gen. EDMOND J. DAVIS, Judge CALDWELL, Judge WHITMORE, Major LANGLEY, Judge NOONAN, Judge STRIBLING and many other distinguished gentlemen did eat at the same table with those who, three years ago, were slaves. Nor were these men carpet-baggers, mean whites or mere adventurers, as too many are prone to think.

Nor were they always "Abolitionists," or men in obscure corners. The place selected called up reminiscences not easily forgotten in this country. A little less than thirteen years ago a great barbacue was held on this same ground. The occasion was the triumph of Democracy in the election as Governor of this same ELISHA M. PEASE over Know-Nothingism. Then the issue was whether our German and other European immigrants, and our indigenous Mexicans, (Catholics,) should be allowed longer to exercise the elective franchise. The contest was a very bitter one, and the "Native Americans" were defeated by only a few thousand majority. To-day I saw Judge STRIBLING, Dr. PHILLIPS, Judge WHITMORE, Judge EVANS, Judge TURNER, and other distinguished Know-Nothing leaders, mingling with Gov. PEASE, Gov. HAMILTON, Judge PASCHAL, and other leaders of the Democracy during that exciting year. The ground of antagonism then was suffrage for the Dutch, the Irish, the Catholics and the Mexicans. The bond of brotherhood now is the common danger of having been Union men during the darkest hour, and the advocacy of suffrage for the blacks. In the one contest and the other there was a kind of principle, but a very narrow one. The voting of the foreign population was opposed upon the ground that they were generally "Catholics," who acknowledged paramount allegiance to the Pope," and that they were too ignorant of American institutions. Both these arguments were urged against the Mexicans with great emphasis. But the weak point in the argument was that these people sought to be proscribed were already clothed with the ballot.

So to-day over 600,000 free black citizens of the United States have voted and are voting, and the question is, Shall they continue to vote? To state the question is to answer it. The colored people compose one-eighth of the nation. There is not the moral force in political parties to take the ballot out of their hands. So long as their right is opposed they will remain a solidified mass in favor of that party which favors them. Let the controversy cease, and they will divide like other people. Then the senseless cry about the balance of power and "negro supremacy" would sink into merited contempt.

But there is something more than a question of party policy in this matter. The question is one of peace or war. There were 200,000 blacks who bore arms in the war against the rebellion; there were about the same number of white Union soldiers from the slave States. These men, upon every principle of justice, won the heritage of liberty and the right of protection which those who warred against the Union forfeited. A principle of common safety now binds all this loyal element together. They cannot and will not surrender the common boon. Take away the support of the black citizens and the last condition of the white Unionists would be worse than the first.

It may be laid as a predicate, then, that the freed men of the Southern States do vote and will continue to vote, until the principles which suppressed the rebellion are overthrown, and treason becomes meritorious and loyalty a crime.

This power of voting has been given by Congress, thus overthrowing the Government established by President JOHNSON in the hands of those who fought against the Union. The principle of justice is certainly on the side of the Congressional policy. Security and safety are also there. The objection that these people are incapable of exercising wisdom in choice is fast disappearing. They are improving with a rapidity which astonishes even those who had most faith in their capacity. The exercise of political choice has advanced them more than they would have advanced in many years without it. Their courage increases with their acquisition of property and expansion of mind. Three years ago these people were all slaves, without lands, chattels or intelligence, and withal they had to encounter not only the deepest prejudice against race and caste, but also the unreasonable and often the murderous resentments of those who had lost absolute power over them. And yet against all this, many of them are becoming respectable property-holders, and there are no traders so blind as not to seek their custom. Not a few show fine speaking talents. The nine in the Convention are average men. As to whether the negro will voluntarily work, is answered by the fact that crops were never better in Texas, and it is not established that the whites are doing more work than in former years.

Upon the whole the blacks are to-day a powerful element in the nation. They are disproving every evil prediction against them. And it is better that all men should acknowledge the fact, that the exclusion from the polls on account color only, is the most untenable of all distinctions yet conceived. Nativity, want of property, or intelligence, non-payment of taxes, or religion, in a republic, have scarcely a show of reason, since all men have an equal interest in life and liberty, and hence in the choice of magistrates. But disfranchisement on account of color alone, is a war upon the wise creator of all men. The Republicans may dodge the question or even go back; the Democrats may resolve against it; but the work has been virtually accomplished. The clothing of the black man with citizenship has elevated him to political rights. And, at last, with him there is no middle ground between the ballot and slavery. To make reaction practicable it must be complete. To return to slavery is beyond the power of any political party. It is better then that all should accept the situation and pass to issues which are not irritating abstrations.

GEO. W. PASCHAL.

PERU.

Sensational Events—Crime at Callao—Building of a Railroad—The Yellow Fever.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Sunday, June 14, 1868.

There is a certain class of men, and women too, that I have met in busy, bustling, driving New-York, who have so long lived a life of artificial excitement that they are constantly on the lookout for some new sensation, and to be diverted, amused, or even horrified, seems the very object of their existence. I am quite sure that all this class of persons would have abundant opportunity for the display of their morbid sensational faculties if they would only emigrate to Peru, for I am sure there is no other foreign country so constantly unquiet and disturbed. Earthquakes and revolutions, Spanish bombardments and invasions, yellow fever, and nightly raids by robbers and brigands, all tend to keep alive the popular excitement. About two years since Callao was bombarded by the Spaniards. The Spanish Admiral threatened Callao, and took the Chincha Islands. Thither an agent of the Peruvian Government was sent to arrange terms of peace, and Spain, through the Admiral, agreed to give up the contest for thirty millions of dollars. But subsequently the Peruvian Government repudiated the debt, and Chili and Callao were bombarded. Peru, however, defended her interests bravely, and at Callao the Spaniards were whipped on the 2d of May, and retired discomfited. But a rumor has been gaining credence here that the Spaniards were soon to return and commence further hostilities, and it seems that there must be something in the report beyond mere rumor, for the Government is strengthening and building new fortifications, and have issued an order for 500 more men to work upon the defences and finish the already formidable forts, &c. If the Spaniards do come again they are certain to meet with a still warmer reception.

CRIME.

Callao is greatly annoyed by a gang of thieves and robbers. This band of marauders is said to number about fifty, and the worst fact of all is that nearly all the gang are foreigners. They have already made several nightly raids in different portions of the city, and so large is their force, and so strong in numbers, that they have easily overpowered the serenos, (or night watchmen,) taking from them their muskets. (All the Police carry muskets by day as well as at night.) They have in one night taken from a large pulperia (or grocery and liquor store) 2,000 soles, by compelling the owner of the place to pay them all the money he had in the house under penalty of death; and they are not any respecter of persons, for the same night they visited the house of a priest, and compelled him to give them 500 soles. Every shop and store on the Plaza has been visited by them in a single night's raid, and they are justly a terror to all classes and people unfortunate enough to live in Callao. This is another source of excitement.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

I mentioned in a previous letter the contract between the Peruvian Government and Mr. HARRY MEIGS, for a railroad from Mejia to Arequipa. The road was to be completed in three years, and every month that he saved within the three years, Mr. MEIGS was to be paid 20,000 soles a month. But there will probably never be constructed a more difficult road, and there cannot be found a more inaccessible spot to build. Competent engineers who are already at work upon this new road, and who have built some of the most difficult roads in Mexico, pronounce this new route a very trying one, and far more formidable than any in Mexico. The whole Southern Pacific coast presents one long rugged line of barren mountain, devoid of all vegetation, and occasionally diversified by some little inlet leading into a fertile and grassy hollow. Mejia is one of those green verdant oases, with fresh water and foliage. From this place the road was contracted to be built inland from the coast one hundred miles. But into this small inlet the whole force of the waves of the Pacific seem to roll and break with such terrible fury that ships cannot venture near enough to unload the sleepers necessary to begin the road. Indeed, ships cannot lie there at all in some months of the year. There seems, then, no other place but to begin the road at Islay, twelve miles down the coast. But here another formidable obstacle opposes. Here the solid barren cliff rises in an almost straight wall, and all the materials necessary for constructing this end of the road would have to be drawn up the steep sides of the mountain. So that the beginning of the road inland from the coast, if located at either Mejia or Islay, will be an undertaking quite enough to discourage many a contractor not possessed of indomitable perseverance and energy. But Mr. MEIGS does not lack these requisite qualifications. The long sandy desert from Mejia to Arequipa, has but one station or hacienda, in all the hundred miles. This hotel, lodging house and general accommodation, has indulged in a scale of prices which has rendered it a terror to all travelers; but the poor, weary guest has been obliged to submit and stand any extortion, glad even of a place to rest. Perhaps the prices would not seem so very extravagant, when it is taken into consideration that nothing can grow in the deep arid sand, and that all eatables and drinkables must be packed on mules and brought to the hacienda, fifty miles. A bottle of water costs a rial (ten cents,) a beefsteak costs fifty cents, a loaf of bread thirty cents, &c., &c. The steaks seem to be cut from the neck of some defunct mule, and all the refreshments are of a very inferior order. From this hacienda, in the very centre and heart of the dry desert, have the engineers begun to construct the new road. Three hundred mules have been purchased by Mr. MEIGS for carrying water alone, and these mules are kept going night and day the fifty miles for water, and still other mules for provisions. The men go in small squads to the different points along the route when they are at work, and the contractors find it almost an impossibility to find the provisions necessary to feed them. Every article needed must be packed on mules, and brought to them fifty long miles of sandy arid desert. But even a vivid description would give but a faint idea of the difficulty attending the construction of a railroad in Peru.

THE FEVER.

The fever is subsiding in Lima, but raging so fearfully at Islay that communication with the interior is strictly prohibited. The public concert rooms, amusements and theatres are not yet opened, and the place still wears a sombre aspect. Two very distinguished citizens, M. EDMUND LESSEPS, French Minister to Peru, and Dr. TORIBIO PACHECO, a very eminent savant, statesman and writer, have died of the prevailing epidemic, and many of the wealthiest residents of Lima have also fallen victims to the fever. The feast day of Corpus Christi was celebrated, May 11, with more than usual brilliancy. Beyond these few incidents there is nothing more to communicate from this Republic. X. Y. Z.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Vote for President in 1864.

In 1864 the total votes of the several States for President were as follows, the majorities being all for LINCOLN, except in Delaware, Kentucky and New-Jersey:

States.	Lincoln, Rep.	M'Clellan, Dem.	Majorities.	Elect'l Votes.
California	62,134	43,841	18,293	5
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	2,406	6
Delaware	8,155	8,767	612	3
Illinois	189,496	158,730	30,765	16
Indiana	150,422	130,233	20,189	13
Iowa	89,075	49,596	39,479	8
Kansas	16,441	3,691	12,750	3
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	36,515	11
Maine	63,114	46,592	21,122	7
Maryland	40,153	32,739	7,414	7
Massachusetts	126,742	48,445	77,997	12
Michigan	91,521	74,954	16,917	8
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	7,685	4
Missouri	72,750	31,678	41,072	11
Nevada	9,826	6,594	3 232	3
New-Hampshire	36,400	32,871	3,529	5
New-Jersey	60,723	68,024	7,301	7
New-York	368,735	361,986	6,749	33
Ohio	265,154	205,568	59,586	21
Oregon	9,888	8,457	1,431	3
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	20,075	26
Rhode Island	14,349	8,718	5,631	4
Vermont	42,419	13,321	29,098	5
West Virginia	23,152	10,436	12,714	5
Wisconsin	83,458	65 884	17,574	8
Totals	2,223,035 1,811,754	1,811,754		
Majority	411,281			

The Latest Popular Vote in Each State.

The vote in each State, as cast at the last popular election, as far as it can at present be ascertained, is given in the following table:

STATES.	Republican Vote.	Democratic Vote.	Majorities.	
Alabama	70,812	1,005	69,807R	Const'n, 1868.
Arkansas	27,913	26,597	1,316R	Const'n, 1868.
California	41,524	44,969	3,445D	Lt.-Gov., 1867.
Connecticut	48,779	50,551	1,772D	Governor, 1868.
Delaware	8,298	9,810	1,512D	Governor, 1868.
Florida	14,520	9,491*	5,029R	Const'n, 1868.
Florida	14,170	1,144	4,626R	Governor, 1868.
Georgia	88,1 3	50,750	18,373R	Const'n, 1868.
Georgia	83,146	76, 99	7,047R	Governor, 1868.
Illinois	253,015	147,758	56,987R	Congress, 1866.
Indiana	150,309	130,509	19,800R	Sup. State, 1866.
Iowa	56,789	28,889	31,900R	Sup. Judge, 1867.
Kansas	19,370	8,151	11,219R	Governor, 1866.
Kentucky	33,939	103,392*	69,453D	Governor, 1867.
Louisiana	96,152	48,159	17,993R	Const'n, 1864.
Louisiana	64,901	41,614*	23,287R	Governor, 1868.
Maine	57,649	46,035	11,614R	Governor, 1867.
Maryland	21,890	53,602	41,712D	Governor, 1867.
Massachusetts	126,206	78,469	47,737R	Governor, 1867.
Michigan	85,819	55,385	24,954R	Sup. Judge, 1867.
Minnesota	34,870	29,043	5,827R	Governor, 1867.
Missouri	62,187	4,968	2,889R	Sup. Sch'p, 1866.
Nebraska	4,600	4,073	7 6R	Congress, 1866.
Nevada	5,47	4,295	75 R	Congress, 1866.
New-Hamp'e	39,778	37,280	2,518R	Governor, 1864.
New-Jersey	60,48	58,971	1,491R	Congress, 1866.
New-York	342,759	342,280	47,479R	Sec. State, 1867.
S. Carolina	83,084	74,015	19,069R	Const'n, 1868.
Ohio	243,6 5	240,922	2,953R	Governor, 1867.
Oregon	9,350	10,6 9*	1,301D	Congress, 1864.
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	20,075R	Sup. Judge, 1867.
Rhode Island	16,068	5 731	4,301R	Governor, 1868.
S. Carolina	70,153	27,388	43,470R	Const'n, 1868.
Tennessee	74,484	23,348	51,136R	Governor, 1867.
Texas	49,839	11,440	38,399R	Governor, 1867.
Vermont	31,604	11,510	20,184R	Governor, 1867.
Virginia	107,342	61,887	45 455R	Convent'n, 1867.
W. Virginia	23,802	17,158	6,644R	Governor, 1866.
Wisconsin	74,657	66,873	4,764R	Governor, 1867.

The vote of Mississippi has not yet been announced, but the Constitution is believed to be defeated by a very large vote. In Alabama, the Constitution received a majority of the votes cast, but not a majority of those registered. The Texas Convention is still in session.

*Including scattering and Independent votes.
†Estimated.

What Democratic Papers in the South and West Say of the Platform and the Candidates.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The financial plank in the platform so far accepts the views promulgated by Mr. PENDLETON, as to favor the payment of bonds not provided to be paid in gold in the lawful money of the country—a plan to which the country will consent. A fair interpretation of the contract of loan is all the Convention recommends, and if any bonds can lawfully be so converted, it ought to be done.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.

With the platform, which is all that the most enthusiastic friend of Mr. PENDLETON and of his financial views could desire, this ticket will be irresistible before the people.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We ask attention to the letter of Gen. BLAIR, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The readers of the *Gazette* need not be told that this journal cordially assents to every line and syllable in it. For months past we have been promulgating the identical views which Gen. BLAIR has so tersely and clearly expressed, and it is to us a matter of general satisfaction that the National Convention has indorsed them.

From the Richmond Enquirer & Examiner.

The letter which GEN. BLAIR published a short time since, we commend to our readers as having the ring of true metal, and is the most fearless exposition of Democratic and Conservative principles which we have yet seen.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) News.†

The problem which the enemies of the Democracy hoped would distract the New-York Convention is auspiciously solved, and on the vital issues of the times the friends of the Union and the Constitution are prepared to move forward in solid column. On the greenback question the language of the platform is both patriotic and clear, the entire Convention enthusiastically assenting to the declaration that there must be one currency for the creditors of the Government and the people, and that the debt, except so far as otherwise specified by statute, must be paid in that kind of money which Congress has declared to be "lawful money of the United States."

From the Chicago Times, July 8.

The platform says the reconstruction infamy is unconstitutional and void. It says the Five-twenty bonds ought to be redeemed in "greenbacks," and that the work of redemption ought to be commenced immediately. It says the tariff must be adjusted with a view to revenue simply. It says the internal revenue laws ought to be revised and simplified. It says the holders of national bonds ought to be taxed and made to bear their just proportion of the burdens of the Government. It says taxation ought to be equalized, so as to make wealth, instead of labor, raise the revenue. It says the question of suffrage is one belonging exclusively to the States; and that the General Government cannot exercise any control over it without usurpation of power.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

GOV. SEYMOUR is a very able man, and would grace the Presidential chair. We will support him very cordially, but believe that, all things considered, a more available man might have been selected. Considering, however, his intellectual qualities, we might very well challenge the Radicals to "match him."

From the Chicago Times, July 10.

The platform on which the candidates are placed declares to what they are bound, and must be considered an exposition of their political principles. They are men of honor, and will redeem their pledges. The Democratic Party is too good a judge of men and of character to place its fortunes and those of the nation in the hands of men who will betray their trust. The voters of the United States may rest assured that SEYMOUR and BLAIR, if elected, will religiously enforce every principle and purpose to which they stand pledged in accepting the nomination. While we sincerely believe that the ticket nominated at New-York yesterday will be elected, and that the elections of last Fall and Spring warrant that belief, it is simply honest to concede that the Democratic Party must make large gains from the Republican ranks to achieve such a sweeping and decisive victory as will insure the complete triumph of Democratic policies in the next Administration. The Convention has not, by the nomination of Gov. SEYMOUR and the adoption of a thoroughly Democratic platform, intended any defiance of the Republican Party. It was an assemblage which did not act in a spirit of defiance, but of patriotism.

From the Detroit Free Press.

After twenty-one ballots, enough to give a fair chance for a free expression of the individual preferences of the delegates and of their States, and to

The Singers in Sing Sing—The Effect of Music upon the Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am confident that a few lines giving some account of the services in Sing Sing Prison on "the Fourth" will be of interest to the readers of the TIMES.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the male prisoners, to the number of nearly 1,400, were assembled in the chapel connected with the prison. In addition to this company of convicts, there were some 200 citizens seated at the further end of the hall. The Chaplain, Rev. J. B. SMITH, announced the order of exercises, as follows:

Prayer by Rev. Mr. MATTESON, of Sing Sing; duett, by Mrs. ROGERS and Miss FLORENCE A. RICE, of Brooklyn; address, by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn; duett, by Mr. and Mrs. BENEDICT, of Sing Sing; song, by Mrs. BENEDICT; song, by Mrs. ROGERS; duett, by Mrs. ROGERS and Miss RICE; duett, by two of the prisoners; song, by Miss RICE; "Star-spangled Banner," by entire assembly; benediction.

The address being the part assigned to the writer of this article, he will pass that without comment, simply saying that not one of the prisoners left during its delivery. Those 1,400 faces as seen from the platform were a study for a painter, as the sweet singers in succession filled that great hall with music. During the comic song by Mr. and Mrs. BENEDICT—admirably rendered—faces, saddened by sorrow, or hardened by crime, were all lighted up with mirth. When Mrs. ROGERS sang that plaintive song entitled "Birdie Looking Out for Me," many of the convicts bowed their heads, and wept like children. It was easy to find here and there in that strange audience one who had seen "Birdie," with its angel wings, flying heavenward from the home nest. But the full magic of music was manifest during the singing of "The Nightingale" and "The Mocking Bird" by Mrs. ROGERS and Miss RICE. The sweet liquid warbling of the one, and the mysterious, matchless notes of the other, completely overwhelmed the entire assembly. The singing of Miss RICE, with all its own peculiar wealth of tone, needs no comment from your correspondent. But it is questionable whether, when holding audiences of the refined and cultivated spellbound by her music, she ever attained a greater triumph than that day in Sing Sing Prison. She seemed to stand the very queen of melody, swaying with equal power her sceptre of song over all hearts, from the man hardly stained or shadowed with crime to him whose life was blackened and eclipsed with guilt. Those prisoners, I am sure, must be better men, from the effect of the musical sermons so sweetly preached on the morning of the Fourth. J. H. S.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
13	Duncan et al. vs. Hobbs et al.	112	In re. Goosbeck vs. Sanford.
80	Schonck vs. Schonck.	123	Sway. Bk. vs. Cutter et. al.
14	Christie vs. Haskell.	128	Lawrence et al. vs. Southard.
82	Tiffany et. al. vs. Reil et. al.	129	Bogart et al. vs. Southard.
102	East River Natl. Bank vs. Carpenter et al.	137	Bingham &c., vs. Disbrow et. al.
105	Monargue vs. Potter.		

Call No. 141—Ross et al. vs. Union Pac. R. R. Co.

The next Term of the Court of Appeals will be held in the New Court House, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Sept. 29.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

A new calendar will be made up for the Superior Court for the October Term. Notes of issue giving the numbers on the present calendar must be filed before Aug. 1.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1730	Kinner vs. Anglin.	1582	Bonner vs. Harford.
1766	Howe vs. Sommers.	1563	Shields vs. Bass.
1659	Quinn vs. Hastings.	1584	Fach vs. Peekskill.
1679	Peters vs. Hess.	1585	Hurlburt vs. Del. Lk. & W. R.R. Co.
1840	Fischer vs. Bauer.	1566	Muller vs. Holden.
—	O'Brien vs. Silverstein	1572	Williams vs. Sturges.
1687	Greenfield vs. Mason.	1525	Dennin vs. Post.
—	Same vs. Same.	1559	Ten Eyck vs. The M. I. Co.
1851	Doyle vs. Clapp.	—	Pier vs. Cunningham.
1872	Belling vs. Ryan.		
1831	Milos vs. Church St. Anthony of Padua.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE PUBLIC LANDS—AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT TO MAKE RESERVATIONS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES—THE GOVERNMENT MILITARY SITE IN CALIFORNIA.

Emil Grisar vs. *Irwin McDowell.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of California. The nominal defendant in this case is Gen. McDowell, as commandant of the District of California, but the real party in interest is the United States.

Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court, in substance as follows, having been abbreviated about one-half: The premises, for the possession of which this action is brought, are situated within the City of San Francisco, in the State of California. The plaintiff claims to be seized in fee of them, and derives his title from the City of San Francisco under an ordinance of the Common Council for the settlement of land titles in the city, passed on the 20th of June, 1855, commonly known as the "Van Ness ordinance," and the act of the Legislature of the State ratifying and confirming the same. The defendant is an officer in the army of the United States, commanding the military department of California, and as such officer entered upon the possession of the premises previous to the commencement of this action, and has ever since held them under the order of the Secretary of War, as part of the public property of the United States reserved for military purposes. At the time the ordinance named was passed, the City of San Francisco asserted title, as successor of a Mexican pueblo in existence on the acquisition of the country, to four square leagues of land, embracing the site of the present city, and had presented her claim for the same to the Board of Land Commissioners created under the act of March 3, 1851, and the Board had confirmed the claim to a portion of the land, including the premises in question, and rejected her claim for the residue. Dissatisfied with the limitation of her claim, the city prosecuted an appeal from the decision of the Board to the United States District Court, and this appeal was then pending and undetermined. By the second section of the ordinance, the city relinquished and granted all the title and claim which she thus held to the land within her corporate limits, as defined by the charter in 1851, with certain exceptions, to the parties in the actual possession thereof, by themselves or tenants, on or before the 1st of January, 1855, provided such possession was continued up to the time of the introduction of the ordinance into the Common Council, or if interrupted by an intruder or trespasser, had been or might be recovered by legal process. In March, 1858, the Legislature of the State ratified and confirmed this ordinance. The party through whom the plaintiff traces his title, was in such actual possession of the premises in controversy both at the time designated by the ordinance and also on the passage of the confirmatory act by the Legislature, and therefore acquired whatever right or title the city possessed; and he improved and cultivated the premises, and erected a building thereon, which was occupied by the plaintiff as his residence when he was ousted by the defendant. On the other hand, the authorities of the United States, at the date of the ordinance, and long previous to that date, claimed the right to hold the premises as property of the United States, and as being a portion of a tract set apart for public purposes. As early as the 5th of November, 1850, President Fillmore made an order that certain parcels of land situated "on the Bay of San Francisco" should be exempted and reserved from sale for such purposes. Notice of this order was soon afterward communicated to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and in June following was transmitted by him to the Surveyor-General of the United States for California, in whose office it has ever since remained on file. On the 31st of December, 1851, this order was modified by the President in some particulars, and the first parcel reserved, or supposed to have been reserved by it, was divided into two separate tracts, each of which was described with precision. We do not deem it, therefore, of any consequence whether the description of the first parcel in the original order was defective and indefinite, as contended by counsel, or whether or not it included the premises in controversy. Nor is it of any consequence that the modification was made, as asserted, to avoid a possible contest with an adverse claimant to a portion of the original reservation. The reasons which may have governed the President cannot affect the validity of his action. He possessed the same authority in 1851 to modify the reservation of 1850, by enlarging or reducing it, that he possessed to make the reservation in the first instance. It is sufficient, in the view we take of this case, that one of the tracts described in the last order embraced the premises in controversy. The question presented for determination is, therefore, between the title of the City of San Francisco, as it existed on the 1st day of January, 1855, and the title on that day of the United States. By the laws of Mexico, which prevailed in California at the date of the conquest, pueblos or towns, when once established and officially recognized, were entitled, for their benefit and the benefit of their inhabitants, to the use of lands, embracing the site of such pueblos or towns, and of adjoining lands within certain prescribed limits. This right, as we observed in Townsend *vs.* Greely, (5 Wall, 336,) appears to have been common to the cities and towns of Spain from an early period in her history, and was recognized in the laws and ordinances for the settlement and government of her colonies on this continent. The same general system of laws for the establishment and government of pueblos, and the assignment to them of lands that prevailed under Spain, was continued in Mexico, with but little variation, after her separation from the mother country. These laws provided for the assignment to the pueblos, for their use and the use of their inhabitants, of land not exceeding in extent four square leagues. Such assignment was to be made by the public authorities of the Government upon the original establishment of the pueblo, or afterward upon the petition of its officers or inhabitants; and the land was to be measured off in a square or prolonged form, according to the nature and condition of the country. All lands within the general limits stated, which had previously become private property, or were required for public purposes, were reserved and excepted from the assignment. Until the lands were thus definitely assigned and measured off, the right or claim of the pueblo was an imperfect one. It was a right which the Government might refuse to recognize at all, or might recognize in a qualified form; it might be burdened with conditions, and it might be restricted to less limits than the four square leagues, which was the usual quantity assigned. Even after the assignment, the interest acquired by the pueblo was far from being an indefeasible estate such as is known to our laws. The purposes to be accomplished by the creation of pueblos did not require their possession of the fee. The interest, as we had occasion to observe in the case already cited, amounted to little more than a restricted and qualified right to alienate portions of the land to its inhabitants for building or cultivation, and to use the remainder for commons, for pasture lands, or as a source of revenue, or for other public purposes. And this limited right of disposition and use was in all particulars subject to the control of the Government of the country. It is not pretended that any assignment of lands was ever made to the pueblo of San Francisco under the former Government. Her claim or right to any lands being therefore an imperfect one, required the recognition and action of the new Government before it could be turned into an absolute and indefeasible estate. Nor did it any the less require such recognition and action by reason of the presumption raised by the 14th section of the act of Nov. 3, 1857, of a grant of land to a city, town or village, which was proved to have been in existence on the 7th of July, 1846. That section does not specify the extent of the grant which, for the purpose of determining the claim of the lot holders, and of the city, was to be presumed to have been made; nor does it furnish any measure by which the limits of such grant could be fixed. The claim of the city had, therefore, as the law then stood, to undergo judicial investigation before the Board of Land Commissioners created under the act of March 3, 1851, and to depend for its validity and extent upon the determination of the Board, and of the tribunals of the United States to which it could be carried. The authorities of the city so regarded the claim, and by their direction it was presented to the Board in July, 1852. In December, 1854, the Board confirmed the claim, as we have already stated, to a portion of the four square leagues, embracing the premises in suit, and rejected it for the residue. From the decision an appeal was taken by the filing of a transcript of the proceedings and decision of the Board with the Clerk of the District Court. The appeal was by statute for the benefit of the party against whom the decision was rendered; in this case of both parties—of the United States, which contested the entire claim, and of the city, which asserted a claim to a greater quantity than that confirmed—and both parties gave notice of their intention to prosecute the appeal. Subsequently, in February, 1857, the Attorney-General withdrew the appeal on the part of the United States, and in March following the District Court, upon the stipulation of the District-Attorney, ordered that appeal to be dismissed, and gave leave to the city to proceed upon the decree of the Board as upon a final decree. The counsel of the plaintiff contend that this decree closed the controversy between the city and the United States, as to the lands in which the claim was confirmed. But in this view they are mistaken. Had the city accepted the leave granted, withdrawn her appeal, and proceeded under the decree as final, such result would have followed. But this course she declined to take. She continued the appeal for the residue of her claim to the four square leagues. This kept open the whole issue with the United States.

[This point is discussed at considerable length, and it is then said:]

But there is another and conclusive answer to the objection of the admissibility of the decree. By the action to Congress it had become, with some modifications, final. On the 8th of March, 1866, which was previous to the trial of this action, Congress passed an act to "quiet the title to certain lands within the corporate limits of the City of San Francisco." (Stat. of 1865-6, p. 4.) By this act all the right and title of the United States to the land situated within the corporate limits of San Francisco, confirmed to the city by the decree of the Circuit Court, were relinquished and granted to the city, and the claim of the city was confirmed, subject, however, to the reservations and exceptions designated in the decree, and upon the trust that all the land, not previously granted to the city, should be disposed of and conveyed by the city to parties in the *bona fide* actual possession thereof, by themselves or tenants, on the passage of the act, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the Legislature of the State of California might prescribe, except such parcels thereof as might be reserved and set apart by ordinance of the city for public uses. By this act the Government has expressed its precise will with respect to the claim of the City of San Francisco to her lands, as it was then recognized by the Circuit Court of the United States. In the execution of its treaty obligations with respect to property claimed under Mexican laws, the Government may adopt such modes of procedure as it may deem expedient. It may act by legislation directly upon the claims preferred, or it may provide a special Board for their determination, or it may require their submission to the ordinary tribunals. It is the sole judge of the propriety of the mode, and having the plenary power of confirmation, it may annex any conditions to the confirmations of a claim resting upon an imperfect right, which it may choose. It may declare the action of the Special Board final; it may make it subject to appeal; it may require the appeal to go through one or more courts, and it may arrest the action of boards or courts at any stage. The act of March 3, 1851, is a general act applying to all cases, but the act of March 8, 1866, referring specially to the confirmation of the claim to lands in San Francisco, withdrew that claim, as it then stood, from further consideration of the courts under the provisions of the general act. It disposed of the city claim, and determined the conditions upon which it should be recognized and confirmed. The title of the city, therefore, rests upon the decree of the Circuit Court, as modified by the act of Congress. The subsequent dismissal of the appeal, referred to in the case of Townsend *vs.* Greely, (5 Wall, 337,) though made upon consent of parties, necessarily followed. The decree thus modified excepts from confirmation to the city, as we have already observed, such parcels of land as had been previously "reserved or dedicated to public uses by the United States." By the parcels thus named, reference is had to the tracts reserved by the order of President Fillmore. One of these tracts, as we have said, contains the premises in controversy. The decree, therefore, settles the title to them against the plaintiff. Whoever obtained conveyances from the city, or asserted title, under the Van Ness ordinance, while the claim of the city to the land thus conveyed or to which title was thus asserted was pending before the tribunals of the United States, necessarily took whatever they acquired subject to the final determination of the claim. Their title stood or fell with the claim, for the decree took effect by relation as of the day when the petition of the city was presented to the Board of Land Commissioners. It is to be treated in legal effect as if entered on that day. (Landes *vs.* Brant, 10 How., 373.) It only remains to notice the objection taken to the authority of the President to make the reservations in question. The objection is twofold—first, that the lands reserved did not constitute any part of the public domain, but were the property of the city, and were not therefore the subject of appropriation, by order of the President, for public purposes; and second, if they did constitute a part of the public domain, they could only be reserved from sale and set apart for public purposes under the direct sanction of an act of Congress.

[The Court take the view that if the first objection referred to is sound, then the authority of the President to make the reservations is of no consequence. It is enough that the title had not passed to the plaintiff, but remained in the United States. The history and laws of the country are here cited to show that the authority of the President in the premises is recognized, and it is then said:]

The action of the President in making the reservations in question was indirectly approved by the legislation of Congress in appropriating moneys for the construction of fortifications and other public works upon them. The reservations made at the same time embraced seven distinct tracts of land, and upon several of them extensive and costly fortifications and barracks and other public buildings have been erected. But it is sufficient, as we have already said, that the lands remained the property of the United States, whether or not they were by sufficient authority appropriated to public uses.

Judgment affirmed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The work of the brief July Term of the Court of General Sessions concluded on Friday last is shown in the following summary:

Sentenced—To State Prison, for five years, 3; four years, 1; three years, 2; two years and six months, 8; two years, 2; total to State Prison, 18. To the Penitentiary—Two years and six months, 1; two years, 1; one year, 1; six months, 5; three months, 3; total to Penitentiary, 11. To the House of Refuge, 8. Discharged under suspended sentence, 2. Acquitted, 23. Total number of trials, 42.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, conducted the prosecutions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 11, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	111⅝	2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M bet. call	93
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New	108⅛	3,000	W. U. Tel. 7s. bds.	88
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅜	5,000	C. & G. E. 1st	79
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107⅛	57	Irving Bank	105½
100,000	do. s30	107⅛	25	Fourth National	105⅞
50,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series	108⅜	20	Ninth National	107⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅝	10	Met. Bank	135⅛
50,000	do. b3	108⅝	60	Am. Ex. Bank	121
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	71⅛	400	West. U. Tel.	34⅛
10,000	do.	71⅛	300	do.	34⅛
21,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	70⅛	100	Quick. Min.	22
5,000	do.	70⅛	100	Bost. W. P.	16
100,000	do. bet. call	70⅛	100	Adams' Ex.	54
3,000	Ga. St. 6s	84	500	U. S Ex.	48⅛
10,000	do. 2d call	84	1600	Reading R.	97⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	93⅞	800	do.	97⅛
15,000	N. Car. 6s. new.	74⅛	400	Erie R.	69⅛
580	do. 2d call	74⅛	25	Second-av. R.	40
2,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c. 2d call	75⅛	500	Mich. Cen.	117⅛
36,000	Missouri 6s	91⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.	91⅛
2,000	do.	91⅛	250	Ill. Cen. R.	158⅛
9,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	91⅛	200	Clev. & P.	86⅞
2,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs.	94⅛	900	do.	87
500	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	98	62	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	89
1,000	do.	94	300	do.	89⅛
1,000	do.	93⅛	5	C. & N. W. Pf.	81⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	100	do.	81
2,000	G. W. 2d M.	76	100	Cl. & Tol.	103⅛
			200	Chic. & R. I.	108⅛
			20	Mil. & P. d. C. 1st P.	106
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅛
			800	do.	79⅛
			100	do. 2d call	79⅛
			500	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. O.	108⅛
			500	O. & Miss. R.	29

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Adams Ex.	54	300	M. S. & N. I.	92
300	Pacific Mail	101⅛	200	do.	91⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅛	100	do.	91⅞
100	do. s5	134⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅛
500	do.	134⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts	87
100	do. s4	134⅛	100	do.	86⅞
100	do. b3	134⅛	100	do. b3	87
200	Erie R.	69⅛	800	Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅛
1500	do.	69⅛	600	do.	108⅛
100	do. b5	69⅛	100	do.	108⅛
1200	do. b3	69⅛	100	do. b15	108⅛
400	Reading R.	97⅛	200	do. c	108⅛
300	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	108⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	78⅛
200	do.	108⅛	10	do.	78⅛
800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅛	1200	do.	78⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. 6s. new	71⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅞
100	Pacific Mail	100½	100	P. F. W. & C. ex-d	107⅝
100	do.	100	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅛
100	do.	100	600	M. S. & N. I.	91
900	W. U. Tel.	34⅛	400	do.	90⅞
100	do. b30	34⅛	100	do. s10	90⅞
200	do. c	34⅛	1100	do.	90⅞
800	N. Y. Cen.	133⅞	200	do. b3	90⅞
400	Erie R.	69⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅛
100	do. s10	69⅛	100	do.	86
1200	do.	69⅛	200	do. c	86⅛
100	do. b10	69⅛	400	do.	86⅛
200	do. s5	69⅛	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅞
100	Adams Ex.	54	800	do.	107⅞
100	Erie R. P.	75	100	do. s15	107⅞
800	Reading R.	95⅛	300	do.	107⅞
800	do. s10	95	100	Chi. & N. W.	78⅞
400	do. s30	95	500	do.	78⅞
200	do.	95⅛	400	do.	78⅞
200	do. s5	95⅛	600	do.	78⅞
200	do. b3	95⅛	500	do.	78
100	Tol., W. & W.	48⅛	500	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	80⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	67⅛	100	do.	80⅛

MONDAY, July 13—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 11, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,201,777
Increase in Specie	7,280,618
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	3,594,397
Increase in Deposits	3,269,335
Increase in Circulation	35,736

	July 13, 1867.	July 11, 1868.	July 4, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital.	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital.	$82,520,200	$83,420,200	$83,420,200
Loans	247,913,009	284,147,708	281,945,931
Gold and Gold Notes	12,715,400	19,235,348	11,954,730
Other L. Tend'r	72,495,708	68,531,542	72,125,939
Deposits	1[illegible],872,063	224,320,141	221,050,806
Circulation	33,653,869	34,068,202	34,032,466
In Sub-Tres'y.	130,581,603	83,310,743	83,425,934

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	July 4.	July 11.	July 13, 1867.
On deposits	$221,050,806	$224,320,141	$197,872,063
Circulation	34,032,466	34,068,202	33,653,869
Total	$25[illegible]83,272	$258,3[illegible]43	$231,525,932
25 ₱ cent. would be	$63,770,818	$64,597,085	$57,881,483
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	84,080,669	87,766,890	85,211,108
Excess	$20,309,851	$23,169,805	$27,329,625

The Banks gain large in Gold on the present return from the Sub-Treasury disbursements for interest and principal of the Public Debt. They lose about three and a half million in Greenbacks, partly to the Treasury Office and partly from the previous week's remittances to the Banks of the neighboring cities and in numerous small payments for July Dividends. The lawful money basis, in Gold and Greenbanks together, is stronger by nearly three millions than last Monday, the present excess over 25 ₱ cent. on Deposits and Circulation being $23,169,805. The Loans are again increased about two and a quarter millions, raising the present line to $284,147,000 as against $247,913,000 this time last year. As the rule of the Street, Money has advanced about 1 ₱ cent. since last Monday, but the market on Saturday left off easy on Government Collateral at 3@4 ₱ cent., on Gold 4 ₱ cent. and on State and Railway Collateral 4@5 ₱ cent. The price of Gold advanced, at the close of the week ⅞ ₱ cent. over the last price of July 3; influenced by the continued large Export, and the confidence of buyers on speculation that this movement will continue for some weeks to come, and that owing to the heavy July disbursements of the Government for Interest and Principal of the Public Debt and the probable easy passage of the Alaska appropriation of $7,200,000, the Treasury cannot afford to be a large seller. In regard to this last point we have no information as to the views or purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury, but notice a disposition in both Houses of Congress to have him lessen his Gold surplus by applying part of it to the gradual sinking of the Principal of the Public Debt.

In the early part of the week the Tammany Convention created a pause in general business, and also momentarily affected, adversely, the Public Funds, but this feeling passed away with the tame result and final adjournment of the Convention, and Trade, particularly in the line of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, showed some improvement at the close of the week, and the Public Funds decided firmness, though as yet without a renewal of speculative activity. The Railway market, as noticed below, was agitated by the discovery of a series of forgeries or alterations from small to large denominations in the Certificates of Stock of the Fort Wayne and other prominent Roads. The preparations for this fraud, according to our latest information, seem to have embraced about forty-seven certificates of one, two, five or ten shares each, known, or supposed to have been deliberately procured through and in the names of three or four leading Stock firms, from the Transfer Offices of the Fort Wayne, New-York Central, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburg and Pacific Mail Companies. And they also contemplated, as far as the rogues could procure small certificates, of old date, (the transfers being closed,) of the Erie and Rock Island Roads. It is questionable, how far these preparations were successfully carried out, as on or about the time of the first intimation from the Fort Wayne Office—on the closing of transfers for the July Dividend—that the fraud had been detected, the bogus New-York Street firm of "White & Co.," and also one "H. Hoyt," disappeared from the Street, even more suddenly and mysteriously than they had appeared some weeks before. Of the whole number of Certificates, supposed to have been arranged for the fraud, according to the following list, only seven had been presented, up to Saturday, at the different Transfer Offices in an altered shape:

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

Messrs. VERMILYE & Co. report, as taken out in their name, for five shares each, Certificates Nos. 31,635 to 31,639, about June 23; one of these known to be altered to 100 shares.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN COMPANY.

Messrs. VERMILYE & Co. report, as in their name, one share each, Certificates Nos. 22,259 to 22,263, June 23; No. 22,264, for two shares, same date, and No. 22,265, same date, for three shares; since presented at the Transfer Office as for 100 shares.

Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. report, as in their name, Nos. 22,266 to 22,270, for one share each; No. 22,271, for two shares, and No. 22,272, for three shares; all about June 22; one of these presented as for 100 shares.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL COMPANY.

Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. report, as in their name, June 11, Nos. 68,732 to 68,737, for one share each; Nos. 68,738 and 68,739, for two shares each.

FORT WAYNE COMPANY.

Messrs. ROBINSON, COX & Co. report, as in their name, June 25, five shares each, Nos. 20,448 to 20,457 inclusive. [Although these bear the latest date, they were the first to be detected from the circumstance that five days after their date, the transfers closed for the July Dividend, and three of the five Certificates, altered from 5 to 100 shares, were presented for transfer into the names of the actual holders.]

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG COMPANY.

It is reported that ten Certificates of 10 shares each, Nos. 1,779 to 1,788, were taken out June 26 in the name of Messrs. GELSTON & BUSSING.

In addition to the above, Messrs. E. S. MUNROE & Co. have issued a notice to the following effect:

"We sold in our office some three weeks since the following certificates, receiving bank bills for the same. Part of the Erie was sold back to us:

Chicago and Rock Island certificates delivered by us—No. 164, twenty shares; No. 4,096, twenty shares; No. 2,070, ten shares. Say fifty shares. Neither of these numbers has come back to us.

Erie Railway—No. 12,683, ten shares; No. 49,079, ten shares; No. 800, ten shares; No. 865, one share; No. 60,091, one share; No. 1,472, one share; No. 362, three shares; No. 47,476, two shares; No. 43,905, ten shares; No. 44,606, ten shares, No. 12,874, ten shares.

Of these the following came back to us from A. H. NICOLAY, precisely as we uttered them, viz.: No. 800, ten shares; No. 865, one share; No. 1472, one share; No. 362, three shares. Say fifteen shares."

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,863,244, against the total entries of $5,412,576 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,452,598, against $3,075,579 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $3,947,891, against $4,659,935 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,809,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,067 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,665.

The Fiscal Year 1867-68 having closed on 30th June ult., we now make our weekly summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements, at the port of New-York, as from the beginning of the Calendar year 1868:

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	May	$21,673,054
February	20,402,462	June	*19,993,113
March	25,213,380	July 4	2,959,811
April	21,397,805	July 11	4,363,244
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$131,284,866
Against same time 1867			144,413,565
Decrease since Jan. 1			$13,128,699

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	May	$15,333,550
February	14,021,585	June	*13,383,031
March	13,563,450	July 8	2,452,598
April	17,739,210		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$90,941,760
Against same time 1867			102,354,112
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,412,352

* Unofficial.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	May	$15,936,231
February	4,203,829	June	*11,777,336
March	3,634,912	July 4	2,373,657
April	6,095,179	July 11	3,947,891
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$55,378,860
Against same time 1867			30,964,569
Increase since Jan. 1			$24,414,291

* Unofficial.

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	May	$4,302,656
February	4,132,576	June	3,944,906
March	3,196,196	July 6	850,371
April	3,797,430		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$23,295,754
Against same time 1867			11,793,540
Increase since Jan. 1			$8,502,214

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,816,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	8,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,063,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July 4	908,000	July 4	9,933,000
July 11	1,809,000	July 11	4,029,000
Total	$69,457,362	Total	$54,077,367
To date, 1867	64,118,511	To date, 1864	35,993,329

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		July 11, '67.
American Gold Coin	140⅝@141⅛@141½	139¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅜@113¾	111⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	109@107⅞@108⅜	108
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	109@108⅞	107⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s	107@107⅛	102⅛
New-York Central	134⅝@133⅞	105⅞
Erie	71@68⅞	71⅞
Rock Island	108⅝@110@107⅞	98⅞
Michigan Southern	91⅜@91	8[illegible]
Hudson River	139@138⅛	10[illegible]
Northwestern	77⅛@79@78⅜	45¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	109⅞@107⅞	101⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87@86⅛	91⅞
Reading	97⅛@95⅛	104⅛
Northwestern Preferred	80⅛@82⅛@80⅛	68⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	30@29	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	99@102⅛@100⅛	143⅞
Western Union Telegraph	34⅛@34⅛	45⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛@79⅛	63⅛
St. Paul Common	69@67⅛	46⅛

The sales of Gold advanced to 141⅛@141¼ ₱ cent. Saturday, influenced by a larger shipment by the European steamers of the day than was calculated upon. The total export of the day was $1,648,768; making for the whole week $3,947,891. The Treasury Office during the week paid out $4,029,000 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and received $1,809,000 in gold for Customs. The Banks gain on their Specie averages of the week $7,280,000—the previous average being a rising one—and they lose $3,574,000 in Greenbacks. Their general line of Deposits is up $3,269,000, and their Loans are $2,201,000 higher than last Monday. The quotation for Gold closed 141¼, and Bills on London 110⅝ for 60 days and 110⅞ short sight. Twenty dollar Gold pieces (Double Eagles) are worth ⅛@3-16 of one ₱ cent. for export. Money in easy supply at 4@5 ₱ cent., with exceptions late in the day at 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The rumors of Friday in regard to further forgeries or alterations of Railway Stock Companies, took definite form on the discovery of at least one successful forgery on the Pacific Mail Company, the Certificate altered from 10 to 100 shares; two on the Michigan Southern, altered from 1 to 100 shares one on the Rock Island, an old 20 shares' Certificate recently altered to 100 shares, and one on the Erie Company, also an old 10 shares' Certificate, altered to 100 shares. As the transfer books of the Rock Island and the Erie Companies have been closed for many months past, the rogue or rogues, in this affair, seem to have taken their chances upon old Certificates, not originally of their own procuring. In the Fort Wayne, Pacific Mail, Michigan Southern and, (it is suspected,) in New-York Central, and Cleveland and Pittsburg, they cunningly provided themselves, by purchase, though well-known Brokers, with a number of one, five or ten share Certificates, taken out in the names of the Brokers, with design to this fraud. Thus far, 900 shares on different Companies have been certainly ascertained as fraudulent, 300 of which on the Fort Wayne were admitted to retransfer before the alteration was discovered; the loss, of course, falling upon the Company. The additional discoveries on other Companies were made to depress the general Railway market, and about one o'clock there was quite a rush to sell down the entire list of New-York and Western Roads, also the Pacific Mail. This being somewhat overdone, there was a subsequent recovery from the lowest figures, but near the close of the Long Room, (3:30 P. M. on Saturdays,) the market again became weak, and closed as below. The Public Funds, on the other hand, left off firm, the 5-20s of 1867 108⅞ ₱ cent. bid, and some of the State Bonds, like Tennessees and North Carolinas, were higher than on Friday.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	107⅜	107⅜	Virginia 6s	57⅜	57½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¼	113¼	Missouri	91¾	91⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅝	108⅞	Northwest	79⅛	78¼
N. Y. Central	134⅝	133⅞	N. West Pref.	81	81⅛
Erie	70	68⅞	Rock Island	108⅝	107⅜
Hudson	139	138½	Fort Wayne	10[illegible]¾	107¾
Reading	97⅛	95⅛	W. U. Telegraph	34⅝	34⅝
Mich. Southern	92	91	St. Paul Pref.	79⅝	79¼
Ohio and Miss.	29⅛	29	St. Paul Com.	67¼	67⅞
Pittsburgh	87⅜	86⅛	Pacific Mail	102½	100½
Toledo	103½	103¼	American Gold	140⅞	141⅛
Tenn 6s. new	70	70½	Bills on London	110⅞	110⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg. 1881	113¾	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅞	Oregon W. L., ½ yr.'81	109½
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	5 ₱ ct. coup., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	End. coup., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1864	109	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	107⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	7 3-10 2d series	108⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108¼	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	95
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1883	92½
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	102⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	71⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	70⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c	57¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Virginia 6s, new bds	57
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	101½	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	75⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	74⅜
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	98	Missouri 6s	91⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	95	Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	91
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876	95	California 7s	130
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 1st M., Ex.	103⅛	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	102½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	97	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	93⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	93⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	93	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	103⅛	Clev. & Tol, S. F.	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	99	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103½
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	111½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1870	120	Clev. & P. 4th M.	78
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	89½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	94¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	94
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	78½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	97
Del. L. & W. 1st M. ext.	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Ocean	106⅛
Merchants'	118	Metropolitan	135⅛
Mechanics'	126	Shoe and Leather	117
Union	118	Corn Exchange	130
America	142	St. Nicholas	112
City	260	Importers' & Trad's	124
Phenix	10[illegible]	Manuf's & Merch'ts	99
National	117	Central National	106
Leather Manuf's	175	Fourth National	105⅛
State of New-York	118	Ninth National	107
Commerce	123	Oriental Bank	135
Broadway	250		

The *Wall-street Register* gives the following statement of the earnings of the leading railroads for the month of June, and for the first six months of this year, compared with the corresponding time of 1867:

Railroads.	June 1868.	June 1867.	Since Jan. 1 1868.	Since Jan. 1 1867.
Illinois Central	$543,018	$496,257	$3,425,030	$3,016,357
Rock Island	366,200	261,567	1,793,342	1,619,636
Michigan Central	325,501	284,977	1,938,593	1,789,643
Michigan South'n.	360,550	304,232	2,113,587	1,948,869
Northwestern	1,167,542	893,658	5,883,612	4,506,631
Chicago and Alton	373,460	342,357	1,775,662	1,597,613
Detroit and Milwaukee	135,020	136,713	683,205	712,526
Toledo, Wabash and Western	293,344	304,810	1,652,254	1,569,060
Marietta and Cincinnati	95,924	96,535	572,315	537,593
Ohio and Miss	201,082	240,134	1,380,831	1,649,306
Atlantic and Great Western	352,119	370,796	2,290,096	2,465,719
Milwaukee and St. Paul	458,094	368,395	2,842,412	1,990,509
Western Union	77,335	60,547	304,840	247,913
Total	$4,449,189	$4,170,976	$26,245,779	$23,653,455

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES—TEN MONTHS.

Imported.	Paying duty.	Free of duty.	Total.
July	$31,982,542	$1,255,249	$33,237,791
August	31,905,788	1,419,676	33,325,464
September	29,098,714	1,473,521	30,572,235
October	27,986,431	1,390,631	29,377,062
November	24,022,927	1,462,826	25,485,753
December	19,263,448	1,219,873	20,483,321
January	20,363,951	1,096,976	21,460,927
February	26,920,679	1,063,342	27,984,021
March	35,759,939	1,240,415	*37,000,354
April	31,546,183	1,313,846	32,860,029
Total 10 mos.	$278,850,602	$12,862,924	$291,786,957
Less foreign goods reëxport'd			9,376,852
Leaving for U. S. markets			$282,410,105

SPECIE MOVEMENT—JULY 1 TO APRIL 30.

Exported from New-York	$48,550,027
Pacific and other Outports	16,151,452
Total	$64,701,479
Less Foreign Specie received	11,363,133
Net outgo of Specie, ten months	$53,338,346

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MOVEMENT—TEN MONTHS.

July	$26,776,838	December	$35,128,397
August	21,919,067	January	35,658,845
September	20,198,697	February	37,860,080
October	27,202,558	March	*40,751,663
November	35,379,534	April	36,000,964
Total currency values			$316,876,143

APPARENT TRADE BALANCE—TEN MONTHS.

Imported for United States markets		$282,410,105
In bond, July 1, 1867	$45,070,180	
In bond, April 30, 1868	42,309,855—	2,760 325
Actually marketed in ten months		$285,170,430
Produce exported	$316,876,143	
Or, reduced to Gold	$230,419,225	
Net outgo of Specie	53,338,346—	283,757,571
Difference against United States		$1,412,859

*As corrected by Bureau of Statistics since previous report.

The following comes to us from one of our old and experienced merchants:

THE WAY TO PAY SPECIE.

First—Let Congress legalize all contracts in specie.

Second—Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to commence, at a given day, to dispose of the surplus gold received for duties in each month over and above the amount required to pay the interest on the Government indebtedness. This exchange to be made in greenbacks.

Legalizing contracts in gold will have the effect of changing the character of gold from a commodity, as now, and convert it into currency. By this process the currency will be increased to the extent of the amount of gold in the hands of the people. By exchanging the surplus gold for greenbacks, the currency will neither be increased nor diminished, for the reason that the gold sold will represent and purchase the same amount of property as the greenbacks taken out of circulation. For instance, one million of gold will buy one million four hundred thousand greenbacks; and this amount of greenbacks will buy the million of gold. Therefore, the exchange has no possible effect upon the currency.

By legalizing contracts made in gold, the banks would open gold accounts, receive gold on deposit, and make loans of gold, and charge therefor gold interest. This would give us two conveniences—gold and paper. Foreign merchandise is now sold by the importer and commission man for gold without the sanction of law. Legalize contracts made in gold and the business would be largely increased. The portion of business done in gold would have the effect of relieving the currency to the extent of contracts made in gold, and the premium on gold over paper.

The monthly exchanges to be made of the surplus gold for paper would have the effect of bringing gold and paper together. The exchanging of gold with the premium over paper for paper, both being of equal value, though of different amounts, would decrease the paper in circulation and correspondingly increase the gold.

This process could be carried out without any material curtailment of the currency, the first effect being an increase equal to the amount of specie in the pockets of the people and in bank, and when the two currencies come together and are of equal value, the amount in circulation must be the same as now, supposing the production of gold to be equal to the export. M.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

660 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by Jan. 1, and it is now probable that the entire Grand Line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific, which runs west from Omaha across the Continent.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a great national work, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds, having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. By special provision of the act of Congress, these bonds are made a First Mortgage upon the entire road, the Government taking a second lien as security for the repayment of its loan. The principal, as well as interest, is made payable in gold. The mortgage bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country are payable, principal and interest, in currency; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world, building so great an extent of road, issues bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The price of these bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their bonds are the safest and most profitable investment in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States, at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Fifty-year 7 Per Cent. Convertible Bonds. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st of February and 1st of August, in New-York or London, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 per cent. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bartlett-st., n. w. s., 105 ft. n. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	$5,400
Broadway, s. w. s., 60 ft. n. w. of Middleton-st., 20x85	1,050
Broadway, s. w. s., 109.3 ft. from McDonough-st., about 20x71	265
Church-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100	1,400
Dean-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 18x100; Lot adjoining, 6x120	30,000
Grand and Olive sts., n. e. corner, 20x98.9	1,750
Herkimer-st., centre line, 375 ft. w. of Utica-av., 25x135	2,100
Herkimer-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of New-York-av., 25x185.6	8,300
Herkimer-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of New-York-av., 25x185.6	1,500
Hicks and Presidents sts., n. w. cor., 75x100	4,100
Leonard-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	800
Lawton-st., e. s., lots Nos. 61, 62, 50x90	5,250
Mason-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	7,500
Mason-st., n. s., 65 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	7,500
McDougal-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 50x100	430
Pierpont-st., n. e. s., 76 ft. from Willow-st., h. and l., 25x89	18,000
Powers-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x100	2,400
Prospect-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Sherman-st., 60x200	1,650
Spencer-st., e. s., 375 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	850
Taylor-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Wythe-av., h. and l., 20x100	10,000
Taylor-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Wythe-av., h. and l., 20x100	12,000
Tillary and Spencer sts., s. e. cor., 50x100	2,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 125 ft. n. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	6,500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 263.3 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 87x127	11,500
North 2d-st., n. w. s., 40.2 ft. s. of 7th-st., 172x53.1x145x48	nom.
3d-st., n. s., 340 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x90	5,200
South 3d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-st., h. and l., 25x90	1,700
9th-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of 1st-st., 20x70	2,500
9th-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 20x60	2,475
13th-st., s. w. s., 288 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 12x90	500
14th-st., w. s., 256 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 16x90	2,800
16th-st., s. w. s., 137.10 ft. n. w. of 11th-av., 335x100x50x100x285x200	14,880
Albany-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Herkimer-st., h. and l., 20x100	6,500
Carleton-av., e. s., 119 ft. n. of Green-av., 36x100	5,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x100	3,000
Flatbush-av., w. s., 178 ft. n. of 6th-av., 45.8x60x17.8x110x26.10x19.10	4,500
Hamilton-av., e. s., 44 ft. s. of Rappelyea-st., house and lot, 40x2.3x2.x—x46x2.0	7,500
Brooklyn-av. and Baltic-st., n. w. cor., 125x200	11,500
Kent-av., w. s., 174 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x91.5	850
Kent-av., w. s., 194 ft. s. of De Kalb av., 20x91.5	850
Myrtle-av., s. s., 25.5 ft. e. of Yates, h. & l., 20.2x100	3,000
Smith-av. and Broadway, n. e. cor., 75x100	2,000
Thompkins-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	6,500
2d-av., cor. 43d-st., 200.2x350x200.4x—	5,500

East New-York.

Centre-st., lots Nos. 133, 134, 135, each 25x100	$675
Sigel and Bridgewood-avs., s. e. cor., 50x100	500

Gravesend.

Coney Island road and New-Utrecht and Flatlands road, large plot	$8,500

Greenpoint.

Newal-st., w. s., 170 ft. s. of Norman-av., 25x100	$650

New Lots.

Portion of Van Sicklen's homestead farm, 20 acres, deed 1867	$20,000
Plot adjoining lots of School District No. 1 and burying ground and M. S. Duryea's, 32 acres, deed 1867; Plot adjoining above, woodland and meadow, about 12 acres, Van Sicklen's prop., deed 1867	11,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Prospect-st., s. s., 225 ft. s. w. of Payntar-av., 25x100	$400
Academy-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. e. of Payntar-av., 50x100	500

Middle Village.

Way-av., w. s., adjoining Joseph H. Way, 5..x269	$500

Maspeth.

Remsen-place, s. w. s., lots Nos. 58 and 59, each 25x100	$300

Flushing.

Bradford-av., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Jaggar-av., 50x100	$530

Oak Neck

9 acres, 17½ perches, adjoining Henry Ludlum's	$383

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Northwest Mount Vernon, locality indefinite, lot No. 202	$150
Northwest Mount Vernon, locality indefinite, lot No. 198	150
Northwest Mount Vernon, locality indefinite, lot No. 200	150
White Plains road, n. w. s., Washingtonville, lots Nos. 93, 94, 95, 122x188	450
Same property	650
Valentine-st., n. s., Central Mount Vernon, lot No. 145, 50x100	300

Greenburg.

Tarrytown and White Plains road, n. s., lot No. 6, on map of R. Humphrey's property, 50x51x189x198	$1,125

Mamaroneck.

23¼ acres, with buildings adjoining old White Plains road and Mamaroneck River	$12,000

Morrisania.

4th-st., s. e. s., part lot No. 27, Village Map, 26x118	$850
Beach-av., w. s., lot 79, East Morrisania, 50x100	850
Westchester-av., s. s., west half, lot No. 41, East Melrose, adjoining Mill Brook, 29x50	500
Union-st., s. w. s., North Melrose, n. w. half, lot No. 61, and s. e. half, lot No. 62, 50x100	1,900
Fordham-av., n. w. s., part of lot No. 41, village map, 47½x212x47x206	$9,100
144th-st., n. s., North New-York, lot No. 16, block No. 19, 25x100	2,200
144th-st., n. s., North New-York, lot No. 17, block No. 19, 25x100	nom.
Washington-av., w. s., part of lot No. 55, village map, 35x150	5,500
145th-st., n. s., North New-York, lot No. 309, 25x100	750
Fordham-av., e. s., part of lot No. 142, village map 50x136x55x159	3,800
7th-st., n. s., part of lot No. 60, village map, 50x150	6,000
Railroad-av., n. w. s., part of lot No. 157, village map, 27.9x120	2,400
Union-av., w. s., Woodstock, part of lot No. 38, 52.8x300	3,500
Fordham-av., w. s., part of lot No. 65, village map, 115x156x140	7,600

North Castle.

White Plains to Bedford Highway, s. s., 12 acres adjoining Middle Patent Highway	$3,000
Same property	4,000

New-Rochelle.

White Plains road, e. s., lot 25x100	$1,850
Locust-av., s. w. s., part lot No. 33, Jackson property, 50x179x50x186	275

Ossining.

High-st., n. s., Sing Sing, lot 42½ ft. front; Farmer's Dock road, lot 40x40	$2,500

Rye.

Boston Post road, w. s., 1 acre	$1,000
Same lot	1,000

West Farms.

2d-av., e. s., Mount Eden, lots Nos. 287 and 288, 100x100	$500
Marion-av., n. w. s., East Tremont, lot No. 163, 66x150	650
Orchard-st., s. s., South Fordham, lot No. 119, 100x125	650
Cedar Hill Plot, lots X H and X I, 50x119	280

NEW JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.

Academy-st., s. s., 68x71	$8,250
Bank and Cabinet sts., n. w. corner; also Newton-st., w. s., 51 ft. from Cabinet-st., 102x200	12,250
Chestnut and Hermon sts., corner, 25x100	500
Chestnut-st., n. s., (Wm. B. Connor prop.,) 25x105	500
Elm-st., s. s., 450 ft. from South Prospect-st., 20x95	1,400
Portion of C. Wheeler prop., 60x60	11,500

Orange.

Center-st., e. s., 55x242, N. Darby prop.	$4,000
Center-st., e. s., 31x83, Wm. Pierson prop.	1,460
Frankfort-st., e. s., 50x87, S. T. Smith prop.	1,200

East Orange.

Long-st., e. s., 25x100, Wilson & Long prop.	$200

West Orange.

Park-av., 2 lots, 50x198	$3,000

Milburne.

Shorthills road, 1.88 acres	$1,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

South 2d-st., s. s., 126 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 12.6x50	$2,750
South 4th and Grove sts., n. e. corner, 25x87	15,000
South 5th st. and Newark-av., n. w. corner, 61.7x58.8x85	1,900
Lot No. 32, block No. 147, estate of J. Van Vorst, 25x100	2,800

Hudson City.

Webster-av., e. s., lot No. 66, Van Vorst map, 30x100	$1,150
Booram-av., lots Nos. 16, 17, 18, block No. 7, Waverly, 87x100	3,400

Harrison.

Cross and 4th sts., s. w. corner, 50x100	$500
4th and William sts., n. w. corner, 50x100	300
Newark Turnpike, s. s., 503 ft. e. of 1st-st., 25x140	800

Greenville.

Plot No. 3, block No. 2 Armstrong estate, 4¾ lots, 2,500 square ft. each	$2,996
Plot No. 8, block No. 2, Armstrong estate, 4¾ lots, 2,500 square ft. each	3,400
Plot No. 4, block No. 2 Armstrong estate, 4¾ lots, 2,500 square ft. each	3,128

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 11, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	35	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,702	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	265	Pork, bbls	185
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	96
Wheat, bushels	85,118	Lard, pkgs	150
Corn, bushels	78,175	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	25,175	Petroleum, bbls	2,095

ASHES—Continue in slack demand, at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots and $9 25@$9 37½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 684 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unchanged quotations, including Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been steady in price to-day, on a moderate demand from spinners, and a limited speculative call. Sales have been reported of 1,720 bales, including 1,520 bales to spinners, and 200 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been dull, and prices have declined ½c. ₱ lb. from the opening prices of Monday. The total sales for the week have been 10,187 bales, including 7,736 bales to spinners, and 2,451 bales to speculators. Market closes quiet, and quotations are irregular. One thousand bales have been sold this week on our market for spinning account for December delivery—sellers' option, at 24c. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering on the market, and more wish on the part of holders to realize. The demand is largely for spinners, and is mostly for Low Middlings and Middlings. The lower grades continue neglected. The advices of the growing Cotton crop are all favorable. The exports from this port for the week are: To Liverpool, 755 bales; to Bremen, 111 bales; total, 866 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	27	27¼	27¼@27½
Good Ordinary	28½	28½	28½@29½
Low Middling	30½	31	31½@31½
Middling	32½	32½	32½@33
Good Middling	33½	33½	33½@34

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,567
Receipts last week	4,829
Receipts preceding week	5,122
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	370,114
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	595,836
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,428
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Tuesday	546
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,865
Exports since Sept. 1	369,156
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	58,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867	2,170,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,842,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,831,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,682,500
Exports same time 1866-7	1,481,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	300,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	180,000

The following table, prepared by Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, shows the receipts of Cotton at the ports to the 1st of September; also, the total crop for the same years, and also the date of the receipts of the first bale of new Cotton at New-Orleans for the same years:

Year.	First Bale.	Receipts to Sept. 1. Bales.	Total Crop Bales.
1850	Aug. 7	255	2,096,000
1851	Aug. 11	3,200	2,356,000
1852	July 25	5,125	3,015,000
1853	Aug. 2	6,716	3,262,000
1854	Aug. 9	1,891	2,930,000
1855	July 25	20,079	2,847,000
1856	July 27	1,800	3,527,000
1857	July 15	100	2,939,000
1858	Aug. 15	8,031	3,113,000
1859	Aug. 5	12,363	3,851,000
1860	July 28	51,600	4,675,000
1861	July 5	300	3,656,000
1862	Aug. 11	No account.	No account.
1863	Sept. 7	No account.	No account.
1864	Aug. 14	No account.	No account.
1865	Aug. 11	No account	No account.
1866	Aug. 7	150	2,214,000
1867	Aug. 13	300	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light demand, to-day, at a partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7 35; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8@$8 80; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 80@$10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 65@$9 55 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 70@$7 35
Extra State	8 00@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 65@ 9 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 60@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 00@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@16 00

Southern Flour has been quite dull to-day, though prices have favored buyers decidedly; sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., at $8 45@$10 10 for very poor to fair, and $10 10@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour has been in slack demand at about former prices; sales have been reported of 750 sacks at $10 25@$12 65 for extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive at $7 50@$9 80 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 90 for Western, $5 90 for Brooklyn, $5 85 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 25 for City, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 485 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet and quoted lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 55; No. 1 Spring on private terms; No. 2 Spring, small lots, at $1 95@$2; No. 3 do. at $1 75, and Amber Southern at $2 55 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in quite moderate demand, at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 11 for poor to choice New Mixed Western afloat, closing at $1 10 for prime, $1 05@$1 07½ for unsound and damp, $1 12 for very choice New Mixed Western in store, $1 13@$1 17 for large and small lots of Yellow Western, and $1 15 for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in rather better request at about steady prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,100 bushels Southern, Western, State and Canada, within a range of from $1 70@$1 87, chiefly at $1 86@$1 87 for prime Western and Canada, ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been quoted a trifle lower, on a moderate trade; sales have been reported of 52,500 bushels Western at 86c. afloat, and 84c. in store, ₱ bushel, closing heavily.

HAY—North River Bale has been in limited demand at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull and heavy, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 75,887 hides, and 130 bales do.; sales 24,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., "3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., part 22½c., gold, usual selection; 550 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, part to arrive, 11 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., private terms; 3,700 Dry Orinoco, 19½@20½ lbs., 20½c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 2,700 Dry California, to arrive, 23 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry West India, 24 lbs., private terms; 2,800 Dry Mexican Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., 30½c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Texas Kips, 11@12 lbs., private terms; 350 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 75 lbs., private terms; 1,600 City Slaughter, 67@70 lbs., 13½c.@13½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 156,900, (same time last year, 119,500—year before, 339,600) and 100 bales, as follows: 140,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 5,300 Dry African, 1,000 Dry Central American, 1,600 Dry Tampico, 7,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 100 bales East India Cow and Buffalo."

LEATHER—Sole closes tamely at unchanged prices. Week's receipts, 33,000 Sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@53c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather better demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull, including Crude Whale at 82c.@83c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 04; Olive, $2 31@$2 37 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather quiet to-day, at 17½c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, and 38c.@40c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has again advanced in price, but has been less freely dealt in. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $28 37@$28 65, closing at $28 50, regular, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 25 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 25 for thin Mess; $31 25 for Sheer Clear, and $22@$22 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Western Mess, seller July, at $28 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in good demand and firm. Sales equal to 345 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams, and 12½c.@13c. for Shoulders; also 19c.@20½c. for bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in some request; 125 boxes ice-cured Stratford and long-cut Hams sold on private terms. Lard has been quoted higher on a moderate demand; sales have been reported since our last of 700 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18c.@18½c. for prime steam, and 17½c. for prime City (Lockitt's) ₱ lb.; also, 500 tcs. prime steam, seller September, at 17½c.@18c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull but steady at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are quite dull at $25@$35 for State and Western ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in demand. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₱ lb.	30	@35
Pennsylvania, ₱ lb., fresh pails	30	@35
State, firkins, ₱ lb.	34	@36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ₱ lb.	3[illegible]	@35
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	34	@36
Western Reserve, tubs, ₱ lb.	26	@28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₱ lb.	25	@[illegible]
Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	27	@29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₱ lb.	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	14½	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	11	@13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	14	@14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	9	@12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6	@ 9

SKINS—Have been quiet but stiffly held, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan at 42c.@44c.; Bolivar at 32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 45c.; Puerto Cabello at 37c.@39c., gold, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 30c.@35c.; Payta at 30c.@32c., gold, ₱ lb.; Curacoa at 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape at 42½c.@47½c., currency, and Madras at 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Have been inactive and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 340 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 216 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@19½c., and 42,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 19,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 5d. ₱ bushel. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For an Irish port, direct, a bark on private terms. Market rather firmer.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London newspapers comment upon the action of the National Democratic Convention. Their views are unfavorable to the success of the ticket.

The Prussian Government, in consideration of the recently ratified Naturalization Treaty with the United States, have stayed all prosecutions against the adopted citizens of German birth. Prisoners are to be released at once.

A contest for an international prize, which occurred between English, American and foreign reaping machines, in Berlin, Saturday, resulted in the victory of the former.

The Spanish Generals recently arrested in Madrid for political causes have been banished to the Canary Islands. The Duke DE MONTPENSIER has been arrested and sent beyond the frontier.

ISMAEL PACHA, Viceroy of Egypt, has married ABDUL MEDJID'S daughter.

The United States screw steamship *Swatara* is at Antwerp.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen June 27 and Southampton June 30, arrived at this port late Saturday night. The *Minnesota*, from Liverpool June 30 and Queenstown July 1, reached her dock yesterday.

CONGRESS.

A bill passed the Senate Saturday authorizing the registering of fifteen Canadian-built vessels, now plying on the Lakes, owned by American citizens, upon payment of a specified tax. A bill was passed providing the manner of filling vacancies in the staff of the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill to fund the national debt and providing for the conversion of United States notes was taken up. The question was upon Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment, which provides for the issue of twenty, thirty and forty-year bonds, bearing interest respectively at five, four and a half, and four per cent. per annum, to be exempt from all taxation in any form, said bonds to be exclusively used for the redemption or purchase of an equal amount of any of the present interest-bearing debt of the United States other than the existing five per cent. bonds and three per cent. certificates, to be issued to any amount sufficient to cover the principal of all outstanding obligations, with the exceptions above named. It also sets aside $100,000,000 of the customs receipts annually for the payment of interest and reduction of the principal of the national indebtedness, and legalizes contracts specifically made in coin. Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate at length in favor of his amendment, and was followed by Mr. SUMNER in opposition to any appearance of repudiation. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Bills were passed in the House authorizing the construction of bridges over the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth and St. Joseph. The bill providing for the reduction of the army was then taken up. After considerable discussions, amendments were agreed to, reducing the number of Major-Generals to three after the 31st of March, 1869, and the number of Brigadier-Generals to six. These to be selected by the President. The bill reducing the number of officers in the various departments was discussed at length, but the debate was not concluded. The bill proposes to reduce the entire army to a force of 25,000 men. The Electoral College bill was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction with amendments, and after an exciting debate was passed, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Rev. Dr. MCQUAID, late President of Seaton Hall College, Orange, N. J., was yesterday consecrated Catholic Bishop of Rochester, by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY. The ceremony, which was a most impressive one, was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Prince-street.

The death of Commander JAMES F. MILLER, of the United States Navy, is announced.

In Knoxville, Tenn., Friday evening, an altercation between Col. H. M. ASHBY, late of the Confederate army, and P. C. CAMP, terminated in the shooting and killing of the former.

A bill was introduced in the Louisiana Legislature, Friday, prohibiting any distinction whatever on account of race, color, or previous condition, on any public conveyance or place of business where a license is required, under the penalty of $500 fine or imprisonment for one year.

A very large ratification meeting of Democrats was held Saturday evening in Philadelphia. The names of twelve or fifteen prominent Democrats and delegates to the late Convention were announced to speak, but none of these appeared. To the evident disappointment of the crowd, the speaking was confined to local ward politicians, except Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, and DENNIS MAHONEY, of Iowa, who was introduced as having been an inmate of the the Old Capitol Prison. Gen. BLAIR did not make his appearance.

A Conservative ratification meeting was held in Richmond, Va., Saturday night. Gov. VANCE and Gov. WISE were the speakers.

The San Francisco *Bulletin's* semi-annual review of the trade and commerce of San Francisco, for the six months ending June 15, shows that thirty and a half millions of tonnage entered the port during the period, two-fifths of which was foreign trade. The value of foreign imports for the same time was about $8,000,000 in gold, and the estimated currency value of free goods received by the Panama steamers, $22,500,000; the value of merchandise exports since Jan. 1, $9,750,000, and coin and bullion, over $20,000,000. The internal revenue collection for the District of San Francisco was over $5,000,000. Since Jan. 1, 32,000 passengers have arrived there, two-thirds of whom stayed.

A dispatch says that at the balloon ascension, at Macon City, Mo., on the 4th, the balloon took fire and fell half a mile, lodging in the top of a tree. The aeronaut, Prof. YARD, who fell with it, was not seriously injured.

The Connecticut Legislature has voted to hold their sessions daily during the present week, to commence at 9, 3 and 7:30 o'clock.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has signified his probable acceptance of an invitation to address the Democratic State Convention of West Virginia, at Grafton, on the 16th inst. Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, will also be there.

The following are the ruling rates for seamen at Savannah, Ga.: To Liverpool, able-bodied seamen receive $30 per month and $60 advance; to South America ranges the same; to British North America, $30 per month and a month's advance.

On Thursday evening last, during the services at a church in Lynchburg, Va., a young lady, Miss ANNIE WALLER, the adopted daughter of the late DANIEL I. WARWICK, was taken suddenly ill and died in a few minutes. She was subject to heart disease.

It is said that during the past eighteen months fifteen murders have been committed in Newbern, N. C., and its immediate vicinity, and that not a single one of the murderers has been hanged.

The Richmond *Whig* says: "It is fortunate for the South that there is more for her of hope than despair in Gen. GRANT'S nomination. The Radicals might have named a worse man. Nor is there any reason why, in doing all we can to help the Democratic ticket, we should speak with unjust or unseemly acrimony of GRANT.

Gen. BUCHANAN has decided that persons who were minors during the war, and aided the Confederate cause in any way, cannot take the "test oath." He says that by the word citizen in its broad sense is meant every one, man, woman or child, entitled to and enjoying the rights and subject to the duties of the people. The words "since I have been a citizen thereof" evidently applies to those who have been made such—naturalized citizens.

DAVID H. DEVOE, who was a prominent lawyer of Lyons, committed suicide by shooting himself in his own house on Friday afternoon. A few years ago he made some $60,000, the greater part of which he subsequently invested in silver mines. His money was soon gone, and at the time of his death he was $1,500 in debt. Depression of spirits, arising from the loss of his money, it is supposed, was the immediate cause of his taking his life.

Gov. VANCE spoke in Baltimore on Friday evening, while on his way to North Carolina from the New-York Convention. His report of the proceedings of the Convention were entirely satisfactory to the most ultra of the Baltimore Democrats.

The general markets closed, as a rule, tamely on Saturday. Cotton was steady. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were cheaper. New Mess Pork, and good to prime Lard, dearer. The Freight market was rather firmer, on, however, a very moderate business, with 507 vessels of all classes in port.

The Pope's New Allocution—A Violent Assertion of Papal Power.

The Pope is getting on bad terms with all the Catholic Governments of Europe. In addition to his bitter quarrel with the Italian, or, as he contemptuously styles it, the Sub-Alpine Government, he is carrying his fury against the Austrian Government to such extremities as must result in the repudiation of all his pretensions.

We publish this morning the recent allocution of His Holiness against the Austrian Government.

In its dictatorial character, its haughty tone, its musty bigotry, it could not be surpassed by anything ever issued from Rome, even at the time when the Papal Power claimed supremacy over all the Kings and Governments of Europe.

In violent language the Pope reviews all the "abominable" measures adopted by the Reichsrath. This body, it appears, has even gone so far as to "establish free liberty for all opinions, liberty of the press, liberty of all faith, no matter what confession or doctrine; it grants to the members of every creed the right of establishing public schools and colleges, and members of every confession are allowed to be admitted on the same footing, with the sanction of the State." The Austrian Reichsrath has promulgated a law which suppresses all the influence of the Church over education, decreeing that the whole superior supervision of education, literature and science, as also the inspection of schools, appertains to the State, and that any religious society may open private or special schools for the youth of its faith. It admits and even confirms the form of marriage absolutely condemnable, called civil marriage; and it permits the bodies of heretics to be buried in Catholic cemeteries, if the heretics have no churchyards of their own. All these wicked and abominable laws have been sanctioned by the Austrian Government.

"Then," says the Pope, "in virtue of the care of all churches intrusted to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, we raise our voice; we reprove and we condemn by our apostolic authority the laws which we have enumerated, and everything, general or special, in those same laws. And in virtue of this same authority, which appertains to us, *we declare those decrees null and powerless* in themselves and in their effect, both as regards the present and the future." And he ends by warning both those who originated and those who attempt to execute these laws that they are liable to the penalties fulminated by the ecclesiastical canons against the enemies of the Church—which is considered as tantamount to an excommunication of the Austrian authorities.

This low and bitter assault of the Pope upon all those things which we in America are accustomed to regard as the very foundation stones of civil liberty, shows the determined antagonism of the Pope to liberal institutions. These maledictions against all those measures of freedom and reform which have been regarded by the Austrian people as the highest benefaction they ever received from their Government, are calculated to rouse the popular sentiment against the political interference of the Church of Rome. This extravagant, though powerless, attempt of PIUS IX. to overthrow the authority of the Austrian Government, has very naturally excited the hostility of that Government and compelled it to issue something like a declaration of independence of Rome. We learned by cable the other day that the Austrian Premier VON BEUST has written a sharp note in reply to this allocution, telling the Pope that his intermeddling with the domestic legislation of Austria is a violation of the independence and dignity of the Empire.

It is not in the power of the Austrian Emperor himself, much less in the power of the Pope, to annul these liberal and admirable laws of the Reichsrath. Were FRANCIS JOSEPH to attempt to reverse the current of freedom, now swelling gloriously in Austria, he would be driven from his throne in shorter time than it took to overthrow his armies at Sadowa. Austria is for the abolishment of despotism and the establishment of civil liberty, and not all the curses of Rome can alter the fact.

The President and the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON'S proclamation, declaring the ratification by North Carolina of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, is a characteristic illustration of the obstinacy and folly which have marked his proceedings on the reconstruction question.

The Omnibus Bill, recently enacted over his veto, makes it his duty to announce the ratification by any of the reconstructed States within ten days after receiving official information of the fact. Taking advantage of an absurd technical construction of the act, which, he says, "seems to be prospective," he limits his proclamation in this instance to North Carolina, and deliberately withholds its operation from Florida, because, forsooth, the report of its action reached the State Department nine days before the passing of the act!

The silliness which is apparent in this trick, shows itself also in the terms in which reference is made to the Governments and officials acting under the authority of Congress. Thus, the official copy of the Florida ratifying resolution is spoken of in the proclamation as "a paper purporting to be a resolution," and so forth. Gov. HOLDEN is credited with the transmission of "a paper," wherein he "writes himself Governor of the State of North Carolina." Mr. JOHNSON'S object seems to be to couch the inevitable allusions in the most contemptuous phraseology; indicating by a series of sneers his own low estimate of the validity of "papers" emanating from the new Governments, and his want of respect for the official authority existing under them. He knows that the competency of the Legislatures of Florida and North Carolina to act in the premises, and of the Governors who respectively certify the character of the resolutions sent, has been fully attested by Congress; and, therefore, that the Governments of these States are as much entitled to respectful mention at his hands as the Government of Maryland or Missouri. But even in this he prefers the gratification of spite to such a declaration as would indicate the gradual but sure success of a policy which he has done his utmost to defeat. He persisted in vetoing to the last, and since nothing else is available to him, he proves his obstinacy by making the discharge of a simple duty as insulting as possible.

Fortunately neither the authority of the new Governments nor the validity of the constitutional amendment is contingent on Mr. JOHNSON'S pleasure. His slurs and sneers are of no effect against the Congressional policy. His refusal to recognize the action of the Florida Legislature will not make it invalid, nor will any further manœuvering on his part prevent the final incorporation of the amendment as a properly sanctioned part of the Constitution. In a few days we may expect to have Mr. SEWARD'S official reply to the inquiry of the Senate, exhibiting the ratification of the amendment by the requisite number of States. It is certain that before Congress separates the amendment will have been perfected; and with *that* accomplished, the fundamental principle of reconstruction will be assured against interference in any State. Mr. JOHNSON'S mortification at finding the whole subject beyond his reach, or the reach of the Seymour and Blair party, is perhaps not surprising considering his general course. But for his office' sake he should not allow a bad temper and questionable taste to mar the performance of a duty which marks the approach to a more perfect peace.

Congress and the Army.

The political rehabilitation of the South has proved the signal for the long-deferred reduction of the army. It is noteworthy that not a single voice, Republican or Democratic, in Senate or House, opposes this reduction. Senator WILSON, who reported a bill to leave the army on its present basis, did so only in order to furnish a clear schedule of its existing *status*, and had previously put himself on record in favor of reduction. Even Mr. GARFIELD, who objects to the slaughter of general officers, advocates a reduction of the enlisted men to 25,000, which is a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. Accordingly, we may take it for granted that this last will be the maximum of the future enlisted army, with the chances in favor of figures still lower.

And why not? The only two justifications for the present swollen muster-rolls have been reconstruction and the Indians. But, at the South, martial law is giving way to municipal law; valid civil Governments, recognized as such by Congress, have been set up; and State after State marches to the music of the Union. The Plains, according to Gen. SHERMAN, who ought to be a good judge, are comparatively quiet, and no more murders or robberies are there committed by prowling Indians in a month, than by roughs in a coastwise city in the same time. Ordinary garrison and outpost duty is the only army work left, and this must be made the basis for the peace establishment.

Two general schemes of army organization always come up for comparison on any proposal to reduce and fix the military establishment. The first contemplates a uniform and proportionate reduction of officers and men; the other is the *cadre* system, which looks to a maximum of officers and a minimum of enlisted men. Most army officers favor this latter, at least to a partial extent. Gen. GRANT and the military authorities at headquarters perceive its advantages. Gen. GARFIELD'S bill, reported from the House Military Committee, looks in the same direction, and provides for the retention of the seventeen general officers, and the greater part of the staff officers. It does, indeed, reduce the sixty regiments to forty-one, and the 45,000 enlisted men to 25,000; but when it comes to officers, the chief reduction it proposes is that a fourth of them, (less that 800 out of the 2,858,) shall be put on half pay. In other words, its reduction here consists in what would be equivalent to discharging less than 400 officers, or one-seventh of the whole, while the enlisted men are to be brought down one-half.

The advantages, we repeat, of the *cadre* system, in providing a large, well-trained, experienced and able body of officers, are beyond question. These advantages have been verified by experience, as well as recommended in theory by European military systems. In our own case, there is an additional argument in its favor from the fact that those experienced officers, who shall be forced out of the army after their able service during the war, may not be available again in the hour of need—and this is independent of any question of gratitude for that past service. Nevertheless, we cannot but think the House was right in declining to adopt Gen. GARFIELD'S plan, and in so amending it as to more nearly proportion the officers to the men: its action is justified on the grounds of economy and practicability.

As to economy, the disparity between the wages of a commissioned officer and a private soldier is such that, where one of the former is retained, it is like keeping half a dozen or a dozen of the latter. We admit that it is pleasant to have a large body of skillful officers at command—but *it costs*. Except on economical grounds, we should not cut down the army at all; it would hardly be wise, when we are forced to economize, to save at the spigot and let run at the bung.

As to practicability, it would be idle to pretend that when the whole army is reduced one-half, its officers can be safely reduced only one-fourth. It is clear that the reduction may be made proportionally, and should be so made in all grades. To keep up an army where every tenth man is a commissioned officer, and every third or fourth man an officer of some sort, would be only one remove from ARTEMUS WARD'S organization, in which *every* man was an officer—no privates allowed.

Unquestionably, it is an ungracious task to select and muster out some distinguished officers, and to reduce others in rank, for no fault or deficiency of theirs. But, if we come down to the simple fact, five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals are not required for an army of twenty-five thousand men, more especially as it is not to be kept together in any solid bodies, but scattered into a hundred posts. The same is true of the great staff force in the Quartermaster, Ordnance, Pay, Medicine and other Departments, whose Bureaus are in Washington. It cannot possibly require the large force of staff officers now on duty for the needs of an army of twenty-five thousand men. It must be remembered that this is no new experiment that we are making, but that the staff needs of a small army were familiar experience before the late war.

The House has, it must be confessed, made havoc with the Military Committee bill. But, on the whole, its reductions are sensible. It has provided that any vacancies occurring in the office of General or Lieutenant-General shall not be filled, and that is plainly wise, especially considering the occasion of the original appointments. It has prudently cut down the Major-Generals to three and the Brigadiers to six. It has reduced every staff officer in rank and pay by one grade, as befits a small army, and besides has reduced the number by one half, to take effect on the 10th of March, 1869. Some ill feeling will naturally be caused at first by these sweeping measures. But we doubt not that the pride and patriotism of our army officers will be successfully appealed to—their patriotism, as they see the poverty of the country and the pressing need of retrenchment; their pride, when they will hardly seek to retain places which, if not sinecures, have at least become useless to the country.

Public Slander.

We sincerely hope that in this Presidential campaign our public journals will discuss the great issues of the time with decency and fairness. There can be no apology for any other conduct. Even in a hotly-contested campaign, where inveterate prejudices clash against each other, as in the discussions now going on in England on the Irish Church question, personal abuse is disgusting, and answers no great purpose. But in the campaign which we are now conducting, there is not even that feeble excuse for the personal denunciation of candidates which might be urged in the case of a closer contest. Certainly our Republican journals have no such excuse. The election of GRANT and COLFAX is as certain as if it had already been officially promulgated. We can afford then to let our Democratic contemporaries call Gen. GRANT a butcher, a drunkard or whatever else they may choose. But there is no need to retaliate in the same spirit of unfairness. The public record of Mr. SEYMOUR and Gen. BLAIR are open to criticism. Let the criticism be sharp and unsparing, but let it be fair and honest. Let no statement which either of these men have made be strained so as to give it an unnatural construction, and above all, let there be no denunciation of Southern men on sectional grounds, or as men who once embarked upon the lost cause of rebellion. Let us bury old issues and consider only those which now absorb the attention of the whole people as a unit. We may concede sincerity of conviction to every man who fought against us without compromising our position upon any of these issues. The great question before us is the speedy restoration of the country upon the principle of "equal rights to all men." That object cannot be furthered by any want of fairness, honesty or charity. On the contrary, fairness, honesty and charity are the great necessities of the hour.

Presidential Vote of the Southern States.

The joint resolution which has now passed both Houses, defining the standing of the Southern States in the Electoral College is denounced by the *Journal of Commerce* as "an undisguised political device, designed to make sure the election of GRANT and COLFAX by throwing out every Southern Democratic State." The same allegation was preferred by every Democratic Senator and member who spoke in opposition to the resolution. But nothing could be more unjust or untrue. The resolution in no manner contemplates an invidious or partisan exercise of power. On the contrary, it provides effectively against both by determining in advance the general principle which shall regulate the relation of the Southern States in the Presidential contest.

As originally introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS, the resolution was open to the objection that, by including in its enumeration States whose restoration to the Union has been completed, it seemed to confer a right in no wise contingent upon Congressional action. As finally adopted, it merely affirms the necessity of perfect restoration as a condition-precedent of participation in the approaching election.

Some specific declaration of this sort is necessary to prevent serious complications in the Electoral College. If the matter were allowed to stand over, leaving to Congress the option of admitting or rejecting the vote of Southern States at the last stage, there would be plausible ground for imputing partisan designs. Do what it might, short of unconditional recognition, Congress would be exposed to the charge of political favoritism or hostility.

Equally clear is it that Congress cannot recognize, in respect to the Presidency, States which in the light of the Reconstruction acts may at the time be out of the Union. If they are not possessed of the privileges of States in the Union, as evidenced by representation at Washington, their position in regard to the Presidency is not different from that of Territories. Mississippi, unreconstructed and therefore still out of the Union, will have no stronger title to admission to the Electoral College than Montana. In the eye of the law, one is at this moment no more of a State than the other.

It is expedient, then, to have it understood that only those of the Southern States which shall have reconstructed governments in full operation at the time of the election will be entitled to representation in the Electoral College. Any other basis would be illogical and embarrassing. With this principle affirmed now, there can be no future cause of misunderstanding or complaint, save that which is operative against the entire plan of reconstruction.

Alex. H. Stephens on States' Rights.

Certain resolutions offered before the late Convention by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, through a proxy, recall attention to the theory which justified secession to the Southern mind.

Mr. STEPHENS thought the Chicago Convention of 1864 afforded a ray of light to himself and his friends; and, therefore, it is not strange that he should seek to enter into communications with its successor. He labors under some misapprehension, however, when he speaks of the Democratic Party as "sustaining the Federal administration in the late unhappy conflict of arms," for that is exactly what that party did *not* do. But the point more particularly noticeable thus appears in the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Union established by the Constitution is a union of States federal in its character, composed of States thereby united, and is incapable of existence without the States as its continuing integral parts, and therefore the perpetuation of the Union in its integrity depends upon the preservation of the States in their political integrity, the Government of the United States being a Federal Republic, and not a consolidation of the whole people into a nation.

In the resolution which follows Mr. STEPHENS advocates a *return* to this principle, implying that the Republican Party has departed from it. To this inference we object. We object also to the statement that the United States is "not a consolidation of the whole people into a nation."

There is much popular misapprehension as to the meaning of the phrase "States' rights" under the Constitution. Almost universally it is confounded with State sovereignty. The doctrine inculcated by the Calhoun school of Southern politicians that, in a conflict between his State and the General Government, the allegiance of the citizen is due to his State, if it did not produce the rebellion, certainly gave it the support of thousands who would otherwise have stood by the national flag. Does Mr. STEPHENS mean to revive and indorse that doctrine when he denies that the United States is a nation? If he does, then he still insists upon the doctrine of State sovereignty—and if any doctrine was thoroughly exploded by the war it was that.

By the Constitution all rights and powers which pertain to any nation are accorded to the Federal Government. Those which are not thus delegated, and which pertain exclusively to the administration of local affairs, are reserved to the people of the several States. This is the complete statement of the doctrine of States' rights. Any statement which covers larger ground, either as to Federal or State powers, is not in accord with the Constitution. Moreover, this doctrine is as valid to-day as it was before the war; it has not been infringed by the Republican Party; it still remains, as it has ever been, one of the most distinctive and one of the most excellent features of our form of government. The doctrine is so interwoven with our whole history as a nation, and with our whole theory of government, that it can only be destroyed by the destruction of the Republic itself.

How then, it will be asked, was emancipation effected? and how was it that Congress gave the negroes the right to vote upon reconstruction?

We answer that these acts on the part of our Government were never intended as an infringement of the doctrine of States' rights; in fact, they had nothing to do with any doctrine or theory whatsoever. They were practical necessities—measures adopted in accordance with that *lex suprema* which lies back of all constitutions, and which justifies any action which is necessary to safety or preservation of national existence. Emancipation was thus decreed by the Executive; it was a necessity growing out of the war. But there are necessities of peace as well as of war; and such a necessity was the appeal to the entire vote of the South, without distinction of color, upon the matter of reconstruction. And neither emancipation nor universal negro suffrage ought to have been, or would have been necessary, but for the contumacious opposition which forced them upon the General Government. They, however, do not violate the permanent and inherent principle of our Government known as the doctrine of States' rights, any more than military conscription violates the individual liberties of the citizen.

Man-Traps.

Coroners' inquests are not always shams. One held in Brooklyn, on July 9, over the bodies of the five persons drowned in Poplar Pond, on the 2d of July, speaks the mind of the jury boldly and freely. The circumstances of the accident were these: Three little girls, in the heart of a great city, were paddling in the pond and, advancing beyond their depth, were drowned. Two adults, in an attempt to save these three children, were also drowned. Then one PETER CONNERS being informed of the accident, and being also a good swimmer, succeeded in rescuing the bodies, but not in saving the lives of the five unfortunates. An inquest has been held, and the jury declares that no language it can command can adequately convey its sense of "censure of those whose duty it must have been to prevent such fearful loss of life." This is followed by a recommendation "that steps be immediately taken to fill up the said man-traps."

"Man-traps" is good; and Poplar Pond is not the only nuisance which comes fairly under that designation. Roads newly opened, raised to a great height, with precipitous abysses on either side; ditches made in the course of repairs upon sewers and aqueducts—these pitholes, too often unguarded, may well be termed "man-traps." In many portions both of this City and Brooklyn, the deficiency of gas-light increases the danger attending an expedition by night into any street with which one is not well acquainted.

You wish to cross East River by the ferry-boat. The boat reaches its destination. When the chain-guard is unloosed you take it for granted that you may safely advance to the landing, but, in so doing, your female companion puts down her foot and finds no support for it; by a fortunate glance you perceive that one of her limbs is in danger of being crushed between the boat and the dock, and perhaps you are able to extricate her. Why was the chain-guard unloosed before the landing was secure? This is another "man-trap."

Again, it is a notorious fact that the East River boats plying between Harlem and Peck-slip have very insecure means of landing at their stopping-places. These boats are usually crowded, and there is always a rush at the landing. The plank is frail and has no guards upon the sides. It sometimes breaks; but fortunately no fatal accident has ever occurred—but such a casualty may happen any day. Here is another "man-trap."

Our steam-cars have well proved their worthiness to be called "man-traps," so many times, indeed, that it is unnecessary to recount the instances. So also our boats upon the Sound. They are lighted in such a manner as to invite accident. In a fog—as we have recently seen—they cannot be depended upon. The precautions prescribed by law as to bell-ringing and steam-whistling in such emergencies are wholly disregarded.

From all these various sources accidents are daily occurring; an inquest is held; somebody is mildly censured, and there is an end of the matter. The American people are too good humored in these matters, and coroners' juries are notoriously lenient toward the guilty parties. A little indignation would be in place. If it were insisted upon by the people all these "man-traps" might be abolished, and we might venture upon the car and the steamboat, or upon an ordinary walk into the streets by night without that feeling of insecurity which is the great horror of American travelers.

The Warehousing System—Mr. Morrill's Bill.

Attempts to modify or overthrow the warehousing system are made at almost every session, with an effect injurious to the business of the country, which wants permanence in the character of its legislation. The system has been in operation for over twenty years, and under it a vast expenditure has been made for warehouses by private capitalists, which would be seriously affected by a change of the law. The change is sought in the supposed interest of manufacturers, who seek to make competition with them difficult by a diminution of the amount of importations.

That it would seriously affect the City of New-York by contracting its trade and business, and lessen in a corresponding degree the revenues devoted to the payment of interest is perfectly understood, but this is disregarded in the quarter which proposes these changes. If the warehousing system were abolished, or if interest were charged on the amount of duties, importers would hold their goods on the other side until very near the period when they were wanted in this market for sale or consumption—stored in their own warehouses—when they would be sent over and immediately sold to the great loss of warehouse owners who now store the goods until their use is required.

Although the policy of storing goods in bonded warehouses is of advantage frequently to the foreign manufacturer, yet the parties who most enjoy the benefit of the act are the men of moderate capital here, who can ill afford to advance the amount of duties and hold the goods for any great length of time. To repeal this law would be to throw the importing business into the hands of the great capitalists. They, however, do not seek its repeal, for it is an advantage to them to be able to make their entries, as the goods are wanted for consumption. They prefer the safety which arises from having their goods in bonded warehouses, with the certainty that they cannot be removed or used as the basis for obtaining fraudulent loans; whereas, if they were stored in free warehouses, the owners would be subject to frauds not now possible. The goods can only now be removed on the presentation of authentic papers, and are safe in the public warehouses, except so far as the contingency of an occasional theft is concerned, to avoid which is scarcely possible, under any system.

Objection is made that the agents of foreign manufacturers are enabled by means of the existence of the policy to pursue their business in this market, without the necessity of having any regular place of business, as the goods are entered only as sold and are delivered to the purchaser immediately from warehouse. The scale on which this scheming is pursued must be very insignificant, as he law requires that the goods shall be entered and removed from warehouse only in original packages, so that these sharpers cannot sell to the consumer, but must as a general thing sell to jobbers or other dealers who enjoy the chief benefit. So little of this is done, that the legislation which seeks to remedy it by wholly abolishing the system, is too absurd to be thought of. Some disadvantages attend the plan, but they are as nothing compared to the advantages which it produces.

The supplies stored in warehouses are not merely of the manufactured articles, which are regarded with disfavor by producers in this country, but they consist also of tea, coffee, sugars, fruits, and of other articles of diet which enter into the consumption of the whole people. One of the most difficult problems to be accomplished is that of supplying a great people with the necessaries of life, and if the policy of bonded warehouses prevents a frequent or a serious want on the part of the community, the mere fact that some broker or agent who has no store and no regular place of business occasionally profits by it to the damage, it may be, of the regular merchant, is not to be weighed against the advantage which every community in the United States enjoys in the provision against scarcity which the accumulation of such articles affords.

A considerable tendency to excess in importations has been produced by the facility with which our bonds, amounting to several hundred millions of dollars, have been placed in Europe. The amount absorbed by foreign countries has been turned into exchange, and has been drawn for as if it constituted the sum of our exports over and above imports, but the losses which ensued as a consequence of that excess in the amount of our imports divided among merchants here and manufacturers abroad, has produced unusual care in what is now imported in the hope that profit will ensue. But until we get upon the old plan of basing our imports upon our exports, we shall never be on solid ground—a position to be reached by the inexorable laws of trade, which are sooner or later enforced in despite of and without the aid of legislation. This excess, due to what we have mentioned, is unjustly charged to the warehousing system, which permits goods to remain in bond for a limited time, when the duties must be paid—a convenience which extends to the whole Union and which cannot be dispensed with. If the duties are not paid in one year, ten per cent. is now added for the privilege of having the goods remain in bond two more.

The attempt to amend the act by requiring interest to be paid on those duties, is founded in entire ignorance of the course of business in New-York, where there are houses which make from twenty to thirty entries daily, and it would require a force of clerks in the Custom House whose salaries would not be paid by the saving, to compute the interest on all the entries, and delays would be experienced of a most important character.

It must also be borne in mind that serious hindrances to the regular importation of goods, transfers the place of importation to Canadian ports, and encourages their introduction among us by means of smuggling over an exposed frontier—which more effectually damages the manufacturer, and also inflicts damage on the regular trader and on the Government, whose revenues and consequent means of payment thus become diminished. Goods are also sent here for exportation to other countries in the expectation that they will remain in the warehouse until a convenient opportunity occurs for shipment—a trade beneficial to our shipowners and merchants, which the repeal of the act of Congress would transfer to more accommodating localities. We cannot suppose that Congress will be indifferent to these important interests in its zeal to benefit certain manufacturers.

MINOR TOPICS

The Democratic Party is evidently going to save the Republicans from trouble by committing suicide. Our telegraphic columns contain an account of a great meeting held at Richmond, on Saturday night, to ratify the Democratic nominations, at which Gov. VANCE, Gen. WISE, and other leading Confederates were the speakers. VANCE audaciously declared that "*what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of* SEYMOUR *and* BLAIR." WISE, while supporting the nominations, denounced as a falsehood the first Tammany resolution which alleged secession to be dead, and he declared that it was more alive than ever. He especially supported BLAIR because he had promised revolution, &c. These are the declarations that will be made all over the South by the Democratic Confederate leaders. As they come North from time to time, they will save the Republicans a great deal of work, a great deal of anxiety, and a great deal of stump-speaking. It is a long time since the Devil was declared to be a Fool.

The revolutionary conspiracy in Spain has evidently been of the most formidable character. In addition to the banishment to the Canary Islands of the high military and civil dignitaries who were arrested last week, we have news this morning that DON ANTONIO, the Duke of Montpensier, has also been arrested and carried to the frontier—that is, exiled from Spain. It was, according to previous dispatches, the Duke, who is brother-in-law to the Queen, who was to be placed on the throne, in the event of the success of the conspiracy. The banished officers include Gen. DULCE, formerly Captain-General of Cuba; Gen. SERRANO, Duke DE LA TORRE and eight other Generals of high rank. The conspirators evidently kept their movements in the dark up to the last moment; for our latest mail advices from Spain or France give no hint of a revolutionary scheme of this character. We know that Gen. PRIM, who is an exile in France because of his revolutionary attempt last year, has lately been in negotiation for the purchase of eight thousand French rifles; but there was no idea that such personages as those named were involved in his plans. The movement is both extraordinary and unexpected.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, according to the Chicago (Democratic) *Times*, replied to a crowd in St. Louis on Friday evening, when asked what he thought of the nomination of SEYMOUR. "It is a bad nomination, and will be beaten all to pieces. GRANT will be elected." SHERMAN evidently understands himself, as well as GRANT and SEYMOUR.

This is the annual season of College Commencements and it is exceedingly satisfactory to see our colleges for young women so well advanced. New-York's especial pride, the Vassar College, this year graduated a large class from its four hundred students and for the first time conferred the baccalaureate degree. To call a young woman a bachelor of arts is not so inappropriate as it might at first seem. Up to the time at least of BEN. JONSON the word *bachelor* meant a young unmarried person, of either sex. The French with their convenient terminations have *bachelette* to correspond to *bachelier*, and in the original Latin the etymological and classical signification of the word, ("crowned with laurel berries,") was indifferently applied to both young men and women by a mere change of termination—*baccalaureus*, *baccalaurea*. We hope, then, that our young women's colleges will continue to raise their standards of scholarship and will thereby receive from the State the power to confer the laurel wreaths upon their fair pupils, and we doubt not these will be worn as modestly as they are worthily won.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is extremely angry with Mr. CHASE, and calls on him to resign his position of Chief Justice. It says that he has by his recent course made himself unfit for the Supreme Bench; and "that a man whose mind is so affected by his ambition, and is so turned to vengeance by disappointment, and who now has this hatred and malice excited to intensity toward both parties, cannot be possessed of the judicial temper which the office of Chief Justice requires." But we can't suppose Mr. CHASE'S mind is filled up in this way with vengeance, hatred, ambition and malice. He remarked the other day, when he saw the false position in

which he was placed, that he wished he had repelled the Democratic advances from the beginning.

The Democrats seem to think that bluster and menace as well as defamation and slander, will help them in this campaign. Mr. FRANK BLAIR threatens revolutionary measures in case of Democratic success. A short time ago, the Louisville *Journal* made the direst threats of carnage in case the Senate undertook to regulate the terms on which the Southern States should vote. Several of the Southern delegates lately in this City thought they would frighten us with pictures of the terrible things the Democracy would do in case they had a mind to do them. Let them keep on with this sort of talk, and see how much they will make by it.

In the State Senate of South Carolina the white members are largely in the majority, there being twenty-five whites, four mulattoes and three negroes. In the House the colored men (negroes, mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons) have a slight majority. One of our correspondents at Columbia writes us that at the organization of the House last week the contestants for the Speakership were Mr. MOSES, an Israelite, and Mr. WHIPPER, a black man. On the first ballot the former was elected by a large majority. Mr. MOSES is a South Carolinian by birth, and belongs to a prominent family of that State. He is a young man of talent, education and intellect.

Senator SUMNER is laboring with great assiduity to secure the election of negro Congressmen and Senators from the Southern States. We published a letter from him a short time ago, urging the election of black members to either branch of Congress; and he has now written another letter to a prominent colored man in Columbia, S. C., warning the Legislature "not to lose the golden opportunity of making a colored citizen Senator from South Carolina." Since Mr. SUMNER's extraordinary anxiety to secure colored Senators has been made public, we understand that several capable negroes of Boston are preparing to contest with him for the vacancy which will occur, in a few months, in the Massachusetts Senatorship.

A necessary result of the sudden and distinct division into party lines which the Irish Church Suspensory bill effected in the British Parliament, has been the entire cessation of all other legislation of importance. Of course, if the present Parliament is near its end, as the stubborn dead-lock it stands in makes very probable, no good can be gained by beginning new schemes it will not have time to finish, and especially as its successor will be composed of members elected under very decided changes in the mode of representation. So it has happened that the Elementary Education bill has been withdrawn, and will now probably await the action of a new Parliament. Its various questions of how extensive the system should be made, whether compulsory or voluntary, whether purely secular or partially religious, whether supported by local or general taxation, and the thousand and one points that would arise in the formation of a new or the reforming of an old scheme of popular education, have wisely been postponed. But the Irish Church is not the only important subject that needs looking after, and British legislators would do well to be diligent in business—the time is a pressing one.

There is a curious illustration of English red-tapeism and American directness to be found in the public nomenclature of the two countries. Americans indicate, English explain the whole story in a name. For instance, the present Parliament has been considering a measure called the "Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Election Bill"—we should probably have called it the "Election" or the "Corruption Bill." The measure which we know as the "Sunday Liquor Law" has its equivalent in the "Regulation of Liquor Sales on Sunday Act." The manufacturing association which we should have been likely to christen the "Liebig Meat Co.," making adjectives of the different nouns employed to characterize it, they amplify by qualifying it with the full description and call it the "Liebig's Improved Extract of Meat Co."—and so on. This is one of the little things that show how the English race in America is becoming quickened and sharpened by the climate and other influences, rendered impatient of detail, tending to cross-cuts, short roads, light weights, and fast time. No doubt conservatism will develop again in the future, but just now we are all on the *qui vive* most constantly.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERATIC AND OTHER MATTERS.

About this time, as the weather-wise say, operatic rumors may be expected, and sure enough they are coming upon us thick and fast. If we may put our trust in them, it would seem as though we were after all to have a fair allowance of music during the present Summer and the coming Fall seasons. First absolutely in the field is Mr. BATEMAN, with an almost entirely new company of artists. Mr. BATEMAN opens at Niblo's Garden on Monday next, the 20th instant, with OFFENBACH's opera bouffe of "Barbe Bleue." This work has never been attempted here, even by the Stadt Theatre, owing, perhaps, to the fact that it requires very elaborate preparation. In the matter of dresses, our old friend Blue Beard was extravagant—even in the story book. The French costumer has not attempted to curb this passion, and so we hear that the wardrobe of "Barbe Bleue" is superb. It has been made in Paris from the original designs. There is also a ballet which will also briefly introduce a number of brilliant dresses. The scenery is being painted by Mr. MINARD LEWIS, and is already in a forward state of preparation. The chorus will consist of sixty voices, and the orchestra of the number prescribed by the composer. It will be seen that it is Mr. BATEMAN's intention to have a thoroughly perfect *ensemble*. It was mainly owing to this circumstance that he obtained so firm a footing at the commencement. He went into the business as a certainty, not as an experiment. It was nothing but right that he should be rewarded for his pluck. Mr. BATEMAN's company this season is of unusual proportions, and it is composed of capital material. Mlle. IRMA (who will contest the honors with TOSTEE, when that mercurial little lady returns to us) is very well known. She has sung in Paris, at the Bouffes Parisiennes, the Chatelet, the Lyrique and the Athenée. She was the original *Cendrillon*, and played it for two hundred nights. More recently she created the principal *role* in the new and very popular operetta of "Fleur de Thé," and won a success in "Barbe Bleue." Mlle. IRMA possesses a fine soprano voice, is an excellent actress, and is favored with an extremely charming presence. OFFENBACH anticipates a great future for the lady, particularly in his own works. Mlle. LAMBELE is also a member of Mr. BATEMAN's troupe. The lady will be remembered. She was the only redeeming feature of the New-Orleans troupe which sang for a few nights at the French Theatre. Mlle. LAMBELE has a light agreeable voice, which she uses skillfully, and is a beautiful woman. Mlle. JEANNE DUCLO is a handsome blonde, (we wonder how she was spared, the Parisians are susceptible on this point,) and ranks as a second soprano, capable, if necessary, of taking first parts. The same remark applies to Mlles. HENRIETTE ROSE and MATHILDE LARUELLE. There are three new tenors in the present combination. The principal, M. AUJAC, enjoys a reputation in France. It is stated that he refused a three years' engagement at the Opera Comique in order to come to America, showing, at all events, that he was worth inducing and open to inducement. We hear from reliable sources that he is a first-class artist. Messrs. GUIDON and FRANCIS are comic tenors, and to this list may be added M. DAIRE, another member of the deceased New-Orleans troupe. He played *Orphée* in "Orphée aux Enfers." M. EDGARD is the baritone, or soprano, or tenor, or contralto, or chorus, or orchestra, or anything else that may be required at a moment's notice. We will guarantee that in any capacity he will be adequate and acceptable. Of the old troupe, in addition to TOSTEE, (who returns in August,) the following members have been retained; Messrs. LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL, BENEDICK and HAMILTON. With such a company as this Mr. BATEMAN may safely appeal to the country, especially when we remember that he has engaged so cool and pleasant a theatre as Niblo's. We must not forget to add that the ballet has been selected from Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER's splendid company.

The moment we leave Mr. BATEMAN we get into regions of doubt and uncertainty. The way is troublesome, and when it has been thoroughly explored there is not, perhaps, much to discover. The only manager in office at the present time is Mr. GRAU, who is indulging in the luxury of altering the French Theatre, with the desperate hope of making it comfortable. May he succeed! Of Mr. GRAU's plans we always hear a great deal, for the simple reason that they take a long time to mature. STRAUSS, the dance composer, was spoken of for the usual period, but has now lapsed into oblivion. We regret this very much, for it is a privilege to hear STRAUSS conduct his own orchestra, and lead his own music. The rumour now is that Mr. GRAU intends essaying Opera-Bouffe, and has already engaged two artists, M. CARIER and Mlle. ROSE BELLE, for that purpose. The experiment it seems to us is a hazardous one, and is to be regretted for many reasons. OFFENBACH is well enough in limited quantities, but it is by no means desirable that we should be drenched with him. It is, however, a national vice to "run things into the ground." No sooner does some one make a success than a dozen instantly imitate it. The business is small enough, but the results are usually smaller, and, what is worse still, they are injurious to enterprise. Competition is the soul of trade, but not of art. BOUCICAULT has sobbed loudly on the subject. He calls it the act of a penny-a-scener, just as small literary imitation is generally the product of a penny-a-liner. Mr. GRAU will not, we understand, give any French dramatic performances this year. The calamitous clause of the lease compelling him to do so has been rescinded or suspended. Perhaps it is necessity, therefore, that compels the manager to give some sort of French entertainment as a "make up" for the concession. Mme. RISTORI has an engagement in Brazil, and it is not improbable that she may call upon us on the way thither, and as she will have a company with her, she may even be induced to give a few farewell performances at Mr. GRAU's theatre.

Mr. PIKE's beautiful Opera House in the Eighth-avenue is tenantless, to the disgrace of our managers. We are constantly hearing the cry that there are not theatres enough, yet here is one built without regard to cost, and in a neighborhood where a large class of amusement-goers live, without a lessee. A gentleman of Mr. PIKE's energy is not likely to allow matters to remain in this state. We shall be mistaken if the sensation of the season does not proceed from this theatre.

At every mention of the name of MAPLESON the stockholders of the Academy of Music palpitate with delightful anticipation. The London manager, it is now asserted, will be here positively in the Fall. He brings with him the best members of his company; notably TITIENS, KELLOGG and SANTLEY. It is said that NILLSON will also belong to the troupe, but as KELLOGG has a right to claim all NILLSON's popular *rôles*, and can sing them quite as well, it seems superfluous to disturb the European career of the latter lady. Be that as it may, it seems probable that Italian Opera will pass into new hands, and hands too that are accustomed to touch this business at its warmest.

MARETZEK is reading VIRGIL in Staten Island. He pipes ecstatically to his flocks and lets the world go by. The latest intelligence we have of him came, curiously enough, through our Paris correspondent. From this reliable source we learn that MARETZEK has purchased the copyright of AUBER's last opera, and is having it translated into Italian. Also other works. This does not look like abandoning the field. But the artists—where are they? and the theatre—where is it? The irrepressible MAX STRAKOSCH sailed for Europe on Saturday in the *Pereire*. His object was to Engage A First Class German Opera Company. A great many decent people have tried to do this before, and failed. It is the most difficult task that a man can impose upon himself. Good German singers are wanted much more in Germany than they are here. Mr. STRAKOSCH is however fortunate in having Mme. LA GRANGE, who will be his *prima donna*. The lady is a thorough *artiste*, and in point of personal popularity we doubt if any *prima donna* has surpassed her.

It is rumored that Mr. GROVER is also organizing a German opera troupe.

Pending the solution of these mysteries, we are well provided with seasonable music. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, at the Central Park Garden, draws the town. Whether it rain or shine, the spacious hall of the establishment is filled; and on festival nights the "glad overflow" extends to the Garden. Mr. BERGMANN, too, is at work. His concerts are more *al fresco* than THOMAS', but musically they are equally admirable. The leafy bowers of Palace Garden are seductive on warm nights.

The Bryants go on swimmingly. Every one who laughs the heat off goes to the Bryants.

There was a concert last evening at Tammany Hall. Whatever may be the attractions of the building to delegates, it seems to have but few for the public at large. The attendance was poor.

Theatrical.

The several Summer sensations, capped with such ingenious adjectives as the "Living Sensation," the "Sensation of the Season," the "Great Sensation," &c., maintain their places on the bills of the City theatres. "Humpty Dumpty" begins its nineteenth week to-night, and the Olympic was as crowded in the eighteenth week as it was during the first.

Mr. BROUGHAM's "Lottery of Life" will be played for the thirty-first time this evening at Wallack's Theatre; every nightly turn of this wheel of good fortune draws the management lucky numbers.

The "Flash of Lightning" reveals every evening a fashionable audience at the Broadway Theatre. This very imposing picture of local life, as it is in 1868, will be acted for the thirty-fourth time to-night.

Mr. BAKER's version of "The Grand Duchess" enters on its fourth week at the Worrell Sisters' Theatre this evening.

A Sumer season of pantomime, singing, dancing, &c., will be commenced at the Bowery Theatre to-night. *Vol au Vran* and the *Maseppa* burlesques are the pieces.

Mr. ALF. BURNETT's "facealogical" entertainment (as he calls it) will be continued every evening at Dodworth's Hall, and on Saturday will be given for a *matinée*.

Ice water is kindly handed round to the patrons of some of the theatres.

SOHLKE, the danseuse, goes to Chicago after her Niblo engagement.

LOTTA is to play her next engagement at the Olympic Theatre.

An Amazonian Robber—Queer Affair in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat of July 8.

On Thursday last, as Mme. GUISSAZ was alone in her cottage on Taylor-avenue, a woman of gigantic proportions and savage aspect appeared at the door and asked for a drink of water. Mme. GUISSAZ invited her into the parlor, and was preparing to get the desired draught, when the women said she was very hungry and would like something to eat. Mme. GUISSAZ invited her to the kitchen, and was walking in advance of the woman, when, looking back, she observed her strange visitor draw a long gleaming knife from her bosom.

Raising the knife in a threatening manner, the savage woman exclaimed, "It is not bread I want, but money!"

Mme. GUISSAZ is noted among her acquaintances for her energy and courage, and although at first startled by the murderous demonstration of the woman, she quickly recovered her presence of mind, and springing to the corner of a room, where a double-barreled shot-gun was standing, she seized the weapon and leveled it at the female footpad. It was now the turn of the amazon to feel frightened, and turning upon her heel she rushed out of the house and ran down the road as fast as her flapping skirts would permit. She did not pause to look back until she had placed a good quarter of a mile between herself and the brave lady she had attempted to rob.

TOOMBS and COBB are in Atlanta, Ga., working hard to defeat the Constitutional Amendment.

TELEGRAMS.

English Opinion of the Democratic Nominees.

Good Results of the German Naturalization Treaty.

Marriage of Ismael Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the London Press on the Democratic Nominations.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11.

Telegrams from the New-York Associated Press office, announcing the final result of the ballotings in the National Democratic Convention, were promptly received by the London journals. These dispatches evoke comments from the Press generally unfavorable to the success of the ticket.

The *Daily Standard* thinks that sanguine Democrats themselves may well doubt if HORATIO SEYMOUR can defeat the most popular American.

The *Daily News* says the Radical Party will exult over the Democratic defeat, which is certain to follow the selection of so weak a candidate as HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The *News* thinks the country needed a stronger and more healthful opposition than it is likely now to have, and believes that the intelligent Americans will soon acknowledge this with regret.

The *Morning Herald* treats the coming contest as a foregone conclusion. The *Herald* is not sure if the best man the Democracy could select could not oppose Gen. GRANT with advantage on the question of keeping faith with the Southern States and the bondholders, but GRANT's personal eminence and popularity would probably elect him in any event.

PRUSSIA.

Good Effects of the German-American Naturalization Treaty.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 11.

By virtue of the provisions of the Naturalization Treaty recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, this Government has stayed all prosecutions against the adopted citizens of America of German birth. Those who have been sentenced or imprisoned will be released forthwith.

English versus American Reaping Machines.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 12.

At a trial of the reaping machines of the world, which took place yesterday, the English reapers were decided to be superior to those of America, and took the international prize.

TURKEY.

Marriage of Ismael Pacha—Movements of Prince Napoleon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, July 11.

ISMAEL PACHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, has married the daughter of ABDUL MEDJID, the Turkish Minister.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has gone to Athens.

SPAIN.

Banishment of the Duke de Montpensier—Political Exiles.

LONDON, Sunday, July 12.

The latest dispatches received from Madrid state that DON ANTONIO, the Duke de Montpensier, had been arrested and taken to the frontier.

The Generals who were recently arrested here for political causes have been sent in banishment to the Canary Islands.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Squadron—Democratic Ratification Meeting in San Francisco—The Army—The Oakland Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 11.

Admiral HASKINS, commanding the English squadron of the Pacific, disapproves the proceedings of Commander BRIGGS, of the *Chanticleer*, in the affair at Mazatlan, and has ordered him to reopen that port immediately and proceed to Panama.

Don ANGEL MARTINEZ, the leader in the late unsuccessful revolutions at Sinaloa, and his Chief of Staff Col. TOLEDO, are now in this city.

The Democrats of San Francisco last night held a large meeting, ratifying the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Gov. HAIGHT presided.

Gen. ORD, commander of the Department of California, has called the attention of the Secretary of War to the fact that of the contemplated reduction of the army be made by Congress, no recruits can be sent here to fill the vacancies already made. A large number of men will soon be discharged; some posts on Arizona and Nevada will be abandoned, and others weakened; so it will be impossible to send expeditions against the hostile Indian, and the settlements and overland routes will be exposed to attack.

The Coroner's Jury in the Oakland disaster of July 4, have returned a verdict, charging gross neglect on the part of the managers of the Ferry Company.

The Inauguration of Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana—Proceedings in the State Legislature—Lieut.-Gov. Dunn Inducted into Office—Outrage by a Mob.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sunday, July 12.

Both Houses of the Legislature have adopted a resolution for a joint session on Monday, to inaugurate Gov. WARMOTH.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution to induct Lieut.-Gov. DUNN into office, which was done by the administration of the constitutional oath by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the presence of the Senate. Senator LYNCH, President *pro tem.*, introduced Mr. DUNN to the Senate as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the State under the Constitution of 1868, with a few complimentary remarks, in which he alluded to the race to which Mr. DUNN belongs. In his reply, Mr. DUNN said: "As to myself and my people, we are not seeking social equality. That is a thing no law can govern. We all have our preferences; we all wish to select our associates, and no legislation can select them for us. We ask nothing of the kind. We simply ask to be allowed an equal chance in the race of life; an equal opportunity of supporting our families, of educating our children and of becoming worthy citizens of this Government.

Gov. WARMOTH has not notified the Commanding General of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, hence no order has yet been issued turning over the State Government to the civil authorities.

It is reported that a mob broke into the office of the *Iliad*, (a paper published by J. W. BLACKBURN, in the interior of the State,) last week, and destroyed the press and scattered the type. Mr. BLACKBURN is the member of Congress elect, and his paper was one of the official organs of the late Convention.

Pursuit of Railroad Thieves Near Cincinnati—One Arrest.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 12.

Yesterday a party of men who were hunting for the thieves who attempted to rob the Adams' Express car, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on Friday, chased a gang into a thicket near Rockport, Ind., and succeeded in capturing a man named CHARLES ROSEBERRY. He was brought to this city last night and confined in jail. The others escaped. As there is a large number of citizens and officers in pursuit, they will probably be taken. It is reported that three of the gang, named MOORE, CORKELL and SHARKS, were severely wounded in the fight on Friday night. The citizens of Seymour met last night and formed a Vigilance Committee.

English Cricketers at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 11.

A large party of cricketers from Canada arrived yesterday at Congress Hall. They are officers of the British army, and are on their way to New-York to play a match against the St. George's Cricket Club of New-York, on Monday and Tuesday, and an international cricket match against the American cricketers from the St. George and Philadelphia clubs on Wednesday and Thursday. They are members of a well-known military organization. The Knickerbocker Club and the name of the eleven are as follows:

Major HOAGER, Sixteenth Regiment; Lieut. HENRAGE, Royal Engineers; Lieut. A. PEPYS, Sixtieth Rifles; Ensign R. C. DAVIES, Sixtieth Rifles; Lieut. N. W. WALLACE, Sixtieth Rifles; Lieut. MAINWARING, Sixteenth Regiment; Lieut. PARVES, Royal Artillery; Capt. MURRAY, Seventy-eighth Highlanders; Ensign TOWNSEND, Sixteenth Regiment; Ensign BROWNE, One Hundredth Regiment; Lieut. J. S. BRIDGES, Royal Artillery; Umpire, Ensign FORDYCE, Seventy-eighth Highlanders; Scorer, Capt. Robertson, Sixtieth Rifles.

After visiting points of interest, including a trip to Saratoga Lake, they left this evening to do battle against the Dragon Slayers.

Decoration of Soldiers' Graves at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Saturday, July 11.

In compliance with the Mayor's request business was almost entirely suspended this afternoon, in order to permit the citizens generally to participate in decorating the soldiers' graves with flowers, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, when, after appropriate speeches by Gov. BOREMAN, Ex-Gov. STANTON and Attorney-General MELVIN, the procession dispersed.

Consecration of Bishops at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, July 12.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, this day, Rev. WM. O'HARA, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of the new diocese of Scranton, and Rev. J. F. SHANAHAN, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of the new diocese of Wilkesbarre. The Right Rev. Bishop WOOD was the consecrator, the attending Bishops being Drs. MCGILL, of Richmond, ELDER, of Natchez, LYNCHBURG, of Charleston, and DARONEC, of Pittsburg. The services lasted five hours.

Plasterers' National Convention at Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, July 11.

The Plasterers' National Convention assembled in this city on Tuesday, and remained in session until to-day. They adopted the following:

Resolved, That we, the plasterers of the United States, in Convention assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves to support any plasterers' society herein represented which may feel disposed to strike for the eight hours' labor movement, provided that such association notify the National Society to that effect.

Resolved, That the various organizations composing the Convention be and are hereby requested to advance their standard of wages approximating to $5 per day as soon as practicable.

Fatal Railroad Accident Near Natick, Mass.—The Weather.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, July 12.

JAMES GOODWIN, a brakeman, fell from the platform compartment car of the steamboat train last evening, near Natick, striking on his head and killing him instantly. He leaves a family in Dorchester.

The thermometer ranged from 92° to 98° in the shade here to-day.

Decease of Commodore James F. Miller, United States Navy.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, July 12.

Commodore JAMES F. MILLER, of the United States Navy, died yesterday in Charlestown, after a long illness. He entered service in 1821, and was made Commander in 1861.

Democratic Delegates Homeward Bound

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, July 12.

The Democrats of this city received the returning delegates from New York on the steamer Cambridge, on Saturday, with a salute of guns, which was responded to by a gun on the steamer.

Banquet to Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sunday, July 12.

The banquet to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., to Great Britain, will take place on Wednesday evening.

Republican Meeting at Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, July 12.

Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, and Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, spoke to a large Republican meeting here on Saturday evening.

The Heat in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, July 12.

The heat has been intense here yesterday and to-day; yesterday the thermometer indicated 102 in the shade; to-day 100 in the shade; to-night, at 7 o'clock P. M., 94. The weather is clear.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

There is much speculation regarding the attitude of the President and his Cabinet on the New-York Democratic nominations, and numerous reports are in circulation (none of them well founded, however,) that a serious disaffection exists among Mr. JOHNSON's advisers toward the democratic candidates. There is no doubt, however, of the position of Mr. SEWARD and Gen. SCHOFIELD. They both support Gen. GRANT. Secretary SEWARD will probably take no prominent part in the campaign, but his sympathies and countenance will be given to the Republican candidate. The same may be said only in a more positive degree of Mr. EVARTS, the probable Attorney-General. As to Mr. MCCULLOCH's position, nothing further is positively known than that he utterly repudiates the financial part of the Democratic platform, and that he dislikes SEYMOUR. Postmaster-General RANDALL is reported to have declared for GRANT and COLFAX, but authorizes a denial of the report, and adds that he has not made up his mind to support either ticket. He states further, very significantly, that he cannot conscientiously support a repudiation platform, or any candidate with repudiation principles. Regarding the much-talked-of third party movement, he says that it would fail, inasmuch as it would result in throwing the election of President into the House, where there is no third party, and where GRANT and COLFAX are the overwhelming choice. Other members of the Cabinet are understood to entertain similar views.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill met with rough usage in the House yesterday at the hands of BUTLER and LOGAN, particularly the former, who wreaked revenge on the regular army by slashing the bill all to pieces in the most reckless style. When BUTLER got to a stopping place he had reduced the entire staff of the army one-half, and had reduced the rank of the half that remained one grade. He loaded the bill with absurd amendments until it seemed as if he was determined to kill it off, and thus deprive a Republican Congress of the credit arising from a practical and safe reduction of the army. The House was for the time being as plastic as clay in the hands of the potter, the Democrats voting with him uniformly. The motives of BUTLER's actions were aptly characterized when a Republican member asked a Democrat why they voted to sustain BUTLER so uniformly. "Because he did his best to break up our party, and now he is doing his best to break up yours, and we want to help him," was the reply. Gen. GARFIELD seeing that the bill was being torn to pieces without system, or object, endeavored to get it recommitted, but did not succeed. He will try again to-morrow. The bill as reported from the Committee meets the approval of the War Department and army headquarters.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Senator SHERMAN hopes to press the Funding bill to a passage in the Senate. The only progress made on it yesterday was Senator SUMNER's able and interesting speech of an hour and a half. The Ways and Means Committee of the House are also considering the same subject, and will meet to-morrow morning to consider the bill as prepared by a subcommittee who have been engaged upon it. If they agree they will at once report it to the House. The necessity for the passage of such a measure is becoming more imperative with every hour.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill was yesterday sent to a Committee of Conference direct without consideration of the amendments in the House. The Committee consists on the part of the House of Messrs. SCHENCK, HOOPER and NIBLACK. This insures the final passage of the bill by the middle of the week.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE BILL.

An effort will be made by some of the Democrats, friends of the President, to induce him to act on the Electoral College bill as soon as it reaches him, in order to facilitate an adjournment by Monday next. This bill passed the House yesterday, with a brief amendment, which the Senate will agree to to-morrow. The bill will then reach the President at once.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was agreed to in both Houses yesterday, among other things continues the Educational Bureau as a separate department for another year, and then places it in charge of the Interior Department. The offices of Assistant Secretary of State and Superintendent of Statistics in the State Department were also continued for another year.

SENATORS FROM LOUISIANA.

The new Senators from Louisiana are expected here on Tuesday, and will be at once admitted. W. P. KELLOGG, for the long term, is Collector of the port, at New-Orleans, and went to Louisiana from Illinois. He is a shrewd, sharp business man, and was some time since a warm supporter of President JOHNSON. JOHN S. HARRIS, Senator elect for the short term, is a most excellent business man, and personally is one of the most genial, courteous and affable men to be met with anywhere. He is a sound, practical Republican, and went to Louisiana some years ago from Milwaukee, Wis., where he was for many years a merchant and banker.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The act continuing the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States was filed in the State Department yesterday as a law, without the approval of the President. The bill now pending regarding the same subject will, if it passes the House at this session, be similarly treated.

INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Gen. BUTLER's proposition to tax the interest on Government securities will be brought up in the House again on the call of the States to-morrow. He may not be able to get it up himself, but will prevail on some other member whose State will be called to do it for him. It is not likely that it will pass, although its friends are very earnest in its support, and argue that it is nothing more than an additional tax on the income of bondholders. Others call it "Brevet Repudiation."

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sunday, July 12.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

The President has recognized H. W. SEVERANCE as Consul of his Hawaiian Majesty at San Francisco, California; ADOLF BADER, Consul for the Grand Duchy of Baden at New-Orleans, Louisiana; AUBY FIELD, Vice-Consul of Brazil at San Francisco, California; JAMES W. MCDONALD, Vice-Consul of Brazil at Savannah, Georgia, and GIOVANA LUIGI CELLA, Consular Agent of Italy for the State of Illinois, to reside at Chicago.

STATE REPRESENTATION IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

A bill "To regulate the representation of certain States in the Electoral College bill" will be laid before the President to-morrow. The constitutional limit will expire on the 23d instant. Congress will not adjourn *sine die* until the bill shall become a law by the required two-thirds vote over the President's veto, which is anticipated.

STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The stationery contract for supplying the Department of State and Consular bureau, has again been awarded to PHILIP & SOLOMON of this city.

CHANNEL OF THE DELAWARE RIVER.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives a petition of the Board of Marine Underwriters, Shipowners, Masters and Pilots of the port of Philadelphia, referred to the War Department by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, for the removal of certain obstructions (being two sunken vessels) from the main ship channel in the Delaware River, together with a report upon the subject by the Chief of Engineers, in which an appropriation of $6,000 for the removal of one of the obstructions is recommended.

PROCLAMATION.

The President Declares the Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by North Carolina.

By the President of the United States of America:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act of Congress, entitled an act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress, passed on the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact; and, whereas, the said act seems to be prospective; and, whereas, a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Legislature of Florida, adopting the amendment of the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of the United States, was received at the Department of State on the 16th of June, 1868, prior to the passage of the act of Congress referred to, which paper is attested by the names of HORATIO JENKINS, Jr., as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and W. W. MOORE as Speaker of the Assembly, and of WM. L. ALTHORP as Secretary of the Senate, and WM. FORSYTH BYRUM as Clerk of the Assembly, and which paper was transmitted to the Secretary of State in a letter dated "Executive Office, Tallahassee, Fla., June 10, 1868," from HARRISON REED, who therein signs himself Governor; and whereas, on the 6th day of July, 1868, a paper was received by the President, which paper, being addressed to the President, bears date of the 4th of July, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of W. W. HOLDEN, who therein writes himself Governor of the State of North Carolina, which paper certifies that the said proposed amendment, known as article 14th, did pass the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina on the 2d day of July instant, and is attested by the names of JOHN H. BOUER, (or BOWER,) as Secretary of the House of Representatives, and T. A. BYRNES, as Secretary of the Senate; and its ratification on the 4th of July, 1868, is attested by TOD. R. CAULDWELL, as Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate, and J. W. HOLDEN, as Speaker of the House of Representatives;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in compliance with, and execution of, the act of Congress aforesaid, do issue this proclamation announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ALASKA.

Reported Discovery of Gold—Perils and Ultimate Success of a Party of Oregon Miners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 12.

The Consul of the United States at Victoria, Vancouver Island, writes to the Secretary of State, May 18, as follows:

SIR: The English sloop *Leoneds*, just in from the northern coast, reports the loss of the American schooner *Louisa Downs*, of Port Townsend, W. T., with all the passengers and crew.

The *Louisa Downs* was chartered in this port about the 1st of April last, by a party of miners from the State of Oregon, to go to Skiena River, Alaska Territory. From this port the *Downs* went to Port Townsend to lay in provisions and mining implements for the expedition. The crew consisted of Capt. P. SULLIVAN, owner, and three seamen; and the party chartering the vessel, whose names are unknown, numbering nine, all experienced miners.

The captain of the *Lioneds* reports the vessel as having been wrecked during a severe gale of wind on Queen Charlotte's Sound. The Indians in the vicinity had found several bodies; the captain found and buried three.

This expedition was being led by an old and experienced mariner named "Frenchie," who had prospected the Skiena River country the previous season, and had found therein a rich gold field. So confident are miners who know "Frenchie" in his statement that another expedition is being organized for the Skiena River country, and will sail in a few days.

The Consul also writes to the Secretary of State, June 6, 1868, as follows:

SIR: By the arrival to-day at this port of the United States ship-of-war *Jamestown*, from Sitka, we learn of the safety of the party of miners and explorers, referred to in my dispatch as having been lost on the schooner *Louisa Downs*, and of their success in discovering a rich gold field in Alaska Territory.

Two days before the sailing of the *Jamestown* (29th May) report came down from the Taquo country that the party reported as lost had struck very rich gold diggings on the Taquo River, and that they were picking up gold in lumps. The report was believed in Sitka and every available water craft was being brought into requisition to convey adventurers to the spot.

Nothing had been heard of the *Louisa Downs*. It is supposed she was lost on her downward trip.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

ALLEN FRANCIS.

Strange Poisoning Case in Washington County.

The Washington County *People's Journal*, published at Union Village, narrates the following singular case of poisoning:

"One week ago last Wednesday morning, EDWIN STEVENS and wife, IRA STEVENS, Jr., and ALBERT STEVENS, residing near this village, were taken suddenly ill. Mrs. STEVENS and ALBERT recovered in a short time, so that nothing was thought of it, but all supposed that EDWIN and IRA were suffering from the effects of a sun-stroke. They were sick for a few days, but were almost well enough to attend to their customary duties, when yesterday all four were again taken sick, with symptoms similar to those before. Dr. GRAY, who had been in attendance, thought he detected signs of poison, and therefore analyzed the coffee drank by the sick ones, finding arsenic therein. As we go to press we have not learned the condition of the sick ones, and there is great mystery enveloping the whole matter."

DETECTIVE BAKER.—The newspaper statements that Gen. L. C. BAKER died worth $200,000 are entirely incorrect. So far from having that amount, he left nothing whatever, and his family are in destitute circumstances. His unfortunate hotel enterprise at Lansing, Mich., swept away all his property, including the receipts from his book, and the copyright to the same. He has been in declining health for more than a year, and his spirits have been much depressed by his pecuniary embarrassments and the failure of his expectations to receive what he considered justly due him for his services in the arrest of the assassin of LINCOLN.—*Washington Star, July 6.*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Prof. CHARLES J. STILLE has been elected Provost of the University, *vice* GOODWIN, resigned. We observe with pleasure the selection of one of our townsmen as the head of an institution in which the people of our city and State should feel an interest. Mr. STILLE is a gentleman of high character and capacity, and has, during some years of service as Professor, exhibited qualifications which fully warrant the action of the Trustees in placing the institution under his charge.—*Philadelphia Age, July 10.*

BROTHERS IN UNITY.—A centennial celebration of the founding of the Society of Brothers in Unity in Yale College will be held on Wednesday, July 22, of Commencement week. An oration is to be delivered by Bishop CLARK, of Providence, R. I., and a poem by THEODORE BACON, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., in the afternoon of that day. There will be also a meeting of the graduates of the Society in its hall, and in the evening a reception and collation in the Street Art Building. All graduates of the Society are earnestly invited to attend.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion."

PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

The Celebrated Gorham Plate, at *prices established by the manufacturers.*
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st.

Going to Boston.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., will positively close his office in this City 31st inst., for two months, and will open his Boston office Saturday, Aug. 3. Therefore, those afflicted with black worms or grubs, unnatural red noses or pimply eruptions on the face, or moles, wens and warts, or dandruff, itching and sore heads, or falling, loss or premature gray hair, or who wish to prevent such an affliction, should immediately consult Dr. PERRY. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Gents' Calf-Sewed Gaiters, $5.
Calf-sewed Oxfords, $4 50.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

When the Blood rushes with rocket-like violence to the head, causing hot flushes, vertigo and dimness of sight, it is a certain sign that a mild, salubrious, cooling and equalizing laxative is required, and TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT should be at once resorted to. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Presidential Nominations, Medallion imitation ivory sleeve buttons, perfect likeness, assorted colors, $1 per pair.
WM. M. WELLING, Patentee, No. 571 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday morning, July 12, LUCIUS B. ALLEN, aged 52 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 125 4th-av., on Tuesday, July 14, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. E. Southworth, on Sunday morning, July 12, MARY L. BROWN, widow of Elias Brown, in the 70th year of her age.

Remains taken to Mystic, Conn.

CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday night, July 10, JULIA A. F., wife of Wm. T. Campbell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from Rev. N. E. Smith's Church, corner of Harrison-st. and Tompkins-place, Brooklyn.

EDWARDS.—At the residence of his parents, at Woodlawn, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, July 12, at 8 A. M., ROBERT FERRIER EDWARDS, aged 14 years and 8 months.

Funeral for the cars, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, on Tuesday, July 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

FANNING.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 12, in her 75th year, MARY, widow of the late Thomas Fanning.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Friday, July 10, Mrs. CAROLINE CRAWFORD, widow of the late Gilbert Holmes, of Newburg, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 85 Attorney-st. Her remains will be taken to Newburg for interment by the steamboat *C. Vibbard*, to-morrow, (14th inst.,) leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7½ A. M.

KIP.—At the Rectory, Jenkintown, Penn., on Friday, July 10, MARY GALLAUDET KIP, widow of the late Henry P. Kip, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., this day, (Monday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MYERS.—On Sabbath, July 12, FRANK D., only son of Joseph D. and Hannah Louise Myers, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his grandfather, Joseph S. Myers, No. 511 West 23d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

MCCARTIN.—On Sunday morning, July 12, MARY EMMA, wife of H. E. McCartin, M. D., and eldest daughter of B. A. Barry, M. D., in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCKEWAN.—On Friday, July 10, SOPHIA KING, the beloved wife of John McKewan, in the 60th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 167 West 10th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 12, of congestion of the brain, FLORENCE LIZZIE, only daughter of Tobias and Lizzie New, aged 5 months and 18 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 36 Gates-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

PECK.—On Saturday, July 11, of congestion of the brain, in her 10th year, MARY HICKS, daughter of Henry D. and Mary E. Peck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, John M. Hicks, No. 208 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

SHEAR.—On Thursday, July 9, at the residence of his parents, No. 449 West 34th-st., at 11:35 A. M., of consumption, FREDERICK LE ROY, eldest son of Le Roy N. and Eliza E. Shear, aged 21 years less 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

Dublin, Ireland, Rutland, Vt., St. Augustine, Fla., Detroit, Mich., San Francisco, Cal., and Minnesota papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Friday, July 10, Mr. BARNEY SMITH, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. G. Horton, No. 147 West 46th-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment.

TAFT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 11, REBECCA A., widow of the late Jonathan Taft, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Jas. H. Taft, northwest corner of Clinton and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at White Plains.

WAY.—At Maspeth, Long Island, on Saturday, July 11, JAMES WAY, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

These Pills are composed of various roots, including podophyllin, or concentrated mandrake; the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pills or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable and dangerous effects which often follow from the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills expel ascarides, or seat worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing piles, fistula, dysentery and other painful disorders.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure sick headache and all disorders of the liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these pills may be used with advantage in all cases where a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Prepared only by Dr. J. H. Schenck, and sold, wholesale and retail, at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers everywhere. Price 25 cents per box.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., and then not until TUESDAY, Aug. 18.

A full supply of his medicines will be kept at his rooms, and by druggists generally.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S NEXT VISIT professionally to New-York will be on TUESDAY, July 14, at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All persons wishing to see him had better embrace that opportunity, as he will not be again in this City after the above date till Tuesday, Aug. 18. Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines are all accompanied with full directions, so that any one can cure themselves. A full supply of them can be obtained at all times at his Rooms.

WRIGHT'S BLACK INK.
INSTANTANEOUSLY BLACK.
RESISTS THE ACTION OF TIME AND OF CHEMICAL AGENTS.
(See certificate from School of Mines on large bottles.)
This ink is unchangeably fluid.
Deposits no sediment.
Will not corrode the pen.
For sale by all dealers, and at wholesale by W. G. WRIGHT & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

Best Campaign Song yet Issued,
KEEP THE BALL A ROLLING;
OR, GRANT IN THE CHAIR."
Song and chorus, as sung by the Anderson Brothers of the Union Glee Club, with immense success. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all music dealers.
Price 35 cents.

MASSENA SPRING WATER.
This water is unequaled as a remedy for salt rheum, scrofula and all skin diseases, complaints of the kidneys and bladder, rheumatism, cancerous tumors, &c. For sale by the leading druggists, at the Central Park, and at the general depot, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st. Call for pamphlets.

THE NATION'S POOR.—THE NEW-YORK Branch of the Association for Educating the Blacks of the South has reached the end of its sixth annual school term with an exhausted treasury. It has not the means of bringing home the devoted band of women who, for the past nine months, have given up all the comforts of their own quiet Northern homes to work for the education of the nation's wards—a work carried on in the face of many privations, and, in some places in open opposition to the active enmity of the so-called "better class." During the past season, as in the previous ones, the Society has educated many thousands of children and some hundreds of adults, and the Trustees confidently believe that of the money intrusted to their care not a dollar has been wasted. But the receipts of the past three months have not equaled the promises at the time of the opening of the schools last Fall, and the Trustees are now compelled to ask all who feel an interest in this great work and in its continuance, to contribute without delay such amount as they may feel willing to give, sending it either to FRANS. GEO. SHAW, President, No. 30 Vesey-st., or to EDWD. F. DAVISON, Treasurer, No. 128 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY ON WEDNESDAY;
"THE METROPOLITAN AND NATIONAL MAGAZINE."

A NOTABLE NUMBER.

The AUGUST No.
OF
PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE

Contains several articles of special and peculiar interest and value, including
THE ROMANCE OF THE GREAT GAINES CASE, showing vividly that Truth is stranger than Fiction.
An able and pungent article on OUR CIVIL SERVICE; showing how the People of the United States are swindled by incompetent and dishonest office holders.
Sketches and Anecdotes in the noted HOMBURG GAMBLING HOUSE.
A SKETCH IN OILS—*not* by Rembrandt; but showing some of the lights and shades of Bubble Companies, Advertising Fictions and other notabilities of New York business life.
A NIGHT-HUNT IN THE ADIRONDACKS. By JOHN BURROUGHS.
PEKING AND THE CHINESE. Full of novel information of special interest in connection with the Burlingame Embassy.
THE WEDDING AT THE PARKER HOUSE.
PRIVATE BOHEMIAS. By the author of "Emily Chester."
A Chapter of notable AUTOGRAPHS.
BITS. By Miss COOPER.
&c., &c., &c.
The NORTHERN MONTHLY is incorporated with this Magazine.
Price, 35 cents; $4 per annum. Liberal terms for Clubs.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON,
No. 661 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN ENVELOPES FOR 1868.

Unique, Handsome, Significant, True, Ornamental, Useful and Historical.
ON THE FRONT—The names of the distinguished candidates, with the latest heart sentiment of each.
ON THE REVERSE—A complete synopsis of the Republican platform.
The political campaign of 1868 is destined to be the most memorable of any since the foundation of the Republic. There can be no more expressive souvenir of the Republican aspect of it than these envelopes.
Every citizen should have a few, at least, to keep for posterity. Copyright secured. Republicans will, of course, use and circulate them extensively as possible.
100 sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $1.
400 sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of 3.
1,000 sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of 5.
5,000 sent by express, at $4 per 1,000.
10,000 or more sent by express, at $3 50 per 1,000.
WM. P. LYON & SON,
Envelope Manufacturers,
No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.—GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB, 14TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 17th Ward, above 7th-st.—An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at No. 28 3d-av. on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Gen. J. C. PINCKNEY, President pro tem.
M. S. DUNHAM, Secretary.

THE GRANT CAMPAIGN SONGSTER.—A series of Grant Songs, adapted to the music in the Patriotic Glee Book. Price, 25 cents each, or mailed free for $2 40 per dozen. Published by J. S. PETERS, No. 198 Broadway.
Every Grant Club should send for a copy.

Library of the Late Dr. Duffield of Detroit—Some of the Works it Contains.

From the Detroit Advertiser, July 10.

Undoubtedly the most valuable of the private libraries of this city is that of the late Rev. Dr. GEO. DUFFIELD. It comprised no less than 2,372 bound volumes, and 1,161 that are unbound, a total of 3,533, all valuable. The folios are 50, quartos 225, octavos 800. Old books are numerous, there being six editions of from 1571 to 1600, and fully 40 from 1600 to 1700. Twenty different languages are represented, and there are 40 vellum bindings. Among rare editions are STEPHENS of 1568, ELZEVIR of 1624, MILLS of 1723, and others. Among costly works, *Sinai Photographed*, by Rev. CHARLES FORSTER; G. DUFFIELD, D. D., Detroit, Mich., U. S., N. A., being noted as the only American subscriber resident in this country; LOUDON's *Encyclopedia of Gardening*, DOWNING's *Fruit and Fruit Trees*; NOAH WEBSTER's *History of Epidemics*, &c., &c.

Many books contain valuable autographs, among them one of COTTON MATHER, several of JOHN M. MASON, D. D., autographs of his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, all bearing the same name as himself, and of BICKERSTETH, a noted English clergyman who died in 1850. Each volume in the library also contains either an autograph of Dr. DUFFIELD himself, or a fac simile of his autograph which he had prepared for this purpose, with the family motto, "*Deo, reipublicæ et amicis.*"

The division of the library in respect to subjects is as follows: Theology, 1,400; scientific works 200; literary, 200; classical, 100; historical, 150; encyclopedias, 125. Among the theological works are 250 on prophecy, 100 on ethnography, and fifty on Romanism. This department is also especially rich in books on sacred geography, as well as the usual standing authorities. In the scientific department, books which attracted most the attention of Dr. DUFFIELD, were those on metereology, agriculture, climate, storms, volcanoes. Also works on fruits, flowers and grapes abound, and pigs, poultry, bees and silk worms evidently received no little consideration from him, judging from the number of volumes treating of them which are gathered in the library. His favorite literature was the British classics and the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, of which last he seems to have had a full set. The solitary novel in the library was the *Wandering Jew*, and that, no doubt, he read more as a theologian than as others read it.

But beyond all question the most striking feature in the library is the number of copies of the Holy Bible. Apart from the best commentators on each particular book, his deep and enthusiastic attachment to the Bible itself led him to multiply copies and editions. The following is a list of them:

One Polyglott Bible, 5 vols., Heb., Gr., Lat., Ger., Stior & Thieles, 1847; Michaelis Hebrew Bible, 1620; Hebrew Bible, 3 vols., 1683; Hebrew Bible of Simonis, 1752; Hebrew Bible, Hahn, 1831; Hebrew Bible, Bagster; New Testament in Greek; New Testament, Stephens, 2 vols., 1568; New Testament, Pritie, 1603; New Testament, Elzevir, 1624; New Testament, Luke and Acts, 1618; New Testament, Mills, pp. 632, fol., 1723; New Testament, Ed. Prima Americana, 1800; New Testament, Griesbacchii, 2 vols., 1809; New Testament, Lemsden, 1823; New Testament, Greenfield, 1829; New Testament, Bagster; Bible in Chinese; Bible in Welsh, 1808; Bible in German, 1814; Bible in Arabic, Bible in English, 10 editions.

His favorite Bible for reading was STIERS' Polyglott, in which each morning he read a chapter in the four different languages. His study Bible, with which he was so familiar that he could put his finger at once upon that portion of the page where the verse desired was to be found, was CANNE's Bible, Edinburgh, 1790. In the Bible he used in family worship were the following entries, showing the time when he commenced reading it, according to his invariable custom in regular course: April 15, 1843; April 30, 1845; April 12, 1847; Feb. 1, 1849; Feb. 17, 1851; March 4, 1854; March 5, 1856; April 60, 1358; April 1, 1866; April 11, 1862; April 13, 1862; April 14, 1866; April 18, 1868.

The oldest book in the library is an illuminated vellum manuscript of the Latin vulgate, written A. D. 930, and now 938 years old.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

For Travelers Abroad.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank.*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of Credit to travelers on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.

Four per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE FIRM OF GILLISS, HARNEY & CO., BANKERS, No. 24 Broad-street, is dissolved by the death of T. H. GILLISS, Esq. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, C. H. HARNEY and J. L. SEARLES, under the style and name of HARNEY & SEARLES. They receive deposits subject to sight draft and allow interest thereon. Issue Certificates of Deposit and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and all classes of Government Securities.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.

JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES,

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,

OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT, FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 11, 1868.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	113¼	113⅜	5-20 C., '67, new..	108⅝	109
Coupon, 1881.....	113¼	113½	5-20 Coupon, '68.	108⅞	109
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅛	109½	10-40 Registered.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113¼	113⅜	10-40 Coupon....	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110¼	110⅝	Gold..............	..	..
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅜	111⅝	June 7.30........	108¾	108⅞
5-20 C., '65, new..	108⅝	108¾	July, 7.30........	108¾	108⅞

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 11, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE

ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	WILLIAM P. COLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors,

D. B. HOWARD, Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TOLEDO CITY (OHIO) BONDS ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES; also, ILLINOIS COUNTY BONDS, which will pay TEN PER CENT. INTEREST on the investment, and are considered FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. For sale by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

WEST SIDE AND YONKERS PATENT (ELEVATED) RAILWAY COMPANY.

The undersigned Stockholders of the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company have been appointed a Committee to notify the Stockholders that the Certificate of the Secretary of State has been received, announcing officially the fact of the full approval of the experimental section by the Commissioners and Governor, and the consequent vesting of permanent rights and franchises in this Company, according to law, and to request a full and punctual attendance of the Company at the annual meeting, to be held on Monday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, at No. 95 Liberty-st., with a view to provide for its immediate construction.

The undersigned have full confidence in the practical success of the enterprise, and believe that it will meet the great public necessity for rapid transit in this City, and prove remunerative to the capital invested in it.

W. S. GURNEE,	WM. E. DODGE,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	WM. H. APPLETON,
DAVID DOWS,	S. M. PETTENGILL,
D. CRAWFORD, JR.,	JOHN H. HALL,
R. P. GETTY,	GEO. S. COE,
E. W. DUNHAM,	A. S. BARNES,
W. H. FOGG,	MORRIS K. JESSUP,
JAS. H. BENEDICT.	

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS of the Staten Island Horse Railroad Company will be held at the office of CHRISTIE & CHAPMAN, No. 57 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.

per annum on sums of $500 and under. 6 per cent. on sums over that amount which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

WM. S. WHITTOCK, N. J. HAINES, Vice Pr's. JOHN McLEAN, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.

Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.

Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER S. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum.

ALSO, AN EXTRA INTEREST of one-half the above rates, payable on and after Monday, 20th instant.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BOYCE, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 48, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,

No. 102 Broadway,

New-York, July 9, 1868.

Cash Capital - - -	$500,000 00
Gross Surplus - -	1,512,622 50
Total Assets - - -	2,012,622 50

This Company has this day declared a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1862, with SIX per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 5, next.

ALSO,

A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, payable on the 15th day of September.

Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of September.

ALSO,

A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after FRIDAY, 10th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway.

CAPITAL $200,000 00

SURPLUS 82,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY. PITTSBURG, July 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 30, of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, 15th. A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst., free of Government tax.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free from tax.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., June 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 7th July, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

R. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NOS. 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 10th inst.

Condition of Company July 1, 1868:

Cash Capital $200,000 00

Surplus 179,060 64

Capital and Surplus $379,060 64

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, July 8, 1868.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

A stockholders' dividend of 8 per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

ALSO, A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF 60 PER CENT., free of tax, to customers entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 15.

ALSO, AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 152 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, July 8, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five, and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant, where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, 20th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable at the Bank of America to New-York stockholders on demand.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st. will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form *now*. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer.

Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A.M., Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. J. H. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, and Normal School of Paris, (teachers' school.) No. 27 Bond-st.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 699 Broadway, will remain open day and evening all Summer for instruction in book-keeping, writing, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO DOCK BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for the building of a bulkhead on the Hudson River, in front of land of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, between South 8th-st. and South 9th-st., Jersey City, N. J., with the requisite excavations therefor, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, until Monday, July 20, 1868.

Specifications for the work may be had on application at the Company's office.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of MONDAY, July 27, 1868, for the following materials for repair of Oswego Pier:

CLASS I.

100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square, *sawed*.

100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square, *sawed*.

CLASS II.

100 kegs Burden's Wrought Spike, 9 inch.

CLASS III.

100 cords Stone for crib filling.

The timber to be delivered on the United States land, at the head of the pier, before Nov. 1, 1868. The spike in the United States storehouse, at the pier, before Sept. 1, 1868. The stone in quantities as called for, but the whole before Jan. 1, 1869.

Bids and contracts to be separate for each class. Blanks and further information may be obtained from the undersigned. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR the building of an iron bridge across the Passaic River, at the foot of West-st., City of Paterson, will be received at Passaic Hotel, in said city, on or before 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 24.

DAVID HENRY, Director.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. LEWIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EBENEZER YOUNG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 13, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM M. WEST, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

j76-law3wM ROBT. E. WILKINSON, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BERAN and SAMUEL TRISCHET, of the City, County and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them individually, who have been both, as members of the firm of S. Trischet & Company, and individually adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the said Joseph Beran; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or to either of them, for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Register, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE CHAPMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL P. WESTERVELT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD STONE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firms of Stone, Graecen & Co., and of E. Stone & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK RITTICH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM GUNST, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES DREYFUSS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK W. LUDOVICI, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH CARPENTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HORATIO BATES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS GIRVAN, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. STONEHILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward B. Stonehill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je29-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY KIRSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Kirstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Solicitor for bankrupt, No. 7 Warren-st. je29-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENNO LASK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benno Lask, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Solicitor for bankrupt, No. 7 Warren-st. je29-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC WOOD, Junior, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Wood, Junior, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated at Newburgh the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

ABRAM S. CASSEDY, of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

je29-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LAWRENCE, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles W. Lawrence, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 11th day of July, A. D. 1868. BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

jy13-law3wM*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has a perfect knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 East 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER recommended excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, young girls for housework, chambermaids, nurses, &c., City and country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS BY the day or week by a first-class operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; has worked for the last six years in A. T. Stewart's. Call or address No. 406 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl either as plain cook or to do the housework for a small family; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; neat, economical and respectful; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE nurse; will take the best care of a child from its birth; is experienced in bringing up a child on the bottle; first-class City references. Apply at No. 204 East 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; is obliging, economical, and respectful; best of reference. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook (no washing); understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, with good City references, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, &c. Apply at No. 322 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family or first-class boarding house; can do good cooking, both meats and pastries; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference. No. 104 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL in either City or country, to do the up-stairs work of a family; is neat and tidy; reference from her last place. No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young American woman; lost her baby two days ago; references given and required. Address No. 159 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen at No. 151 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, boning, larding, &c.; is well recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 445 West 27th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker and trimmer work by the day or week; good reference given. Call at the Children's Furnishing store, No. 1,270 Broadway.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO INCUMBRANCE, situations on a gentleman's or farmer's place; the man is a first-class landscape and hot-house gardener and has a thorough and practical knowledge of farming; the wife is a first-class seamstress and fashionable dressmaker; both are willing to adapt themselves to any capacity in which they can be useful; have the very highest of testimonials. Apply to No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART, WILLING, STEADY, sober and industrious young Englishman, (single, aged 23,) a situation as coachman and groom, only, in a private family in the country; has a first-class character in his possession from last employer, one that will bear the strictest investigation, and therefore desires a good and permanent situation. Address ACTIVITY, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotch Protestant man—married; is competent in all the branches of gardening; the wife would do laundry work or care for milk and butter and is a thorough cook; would be useful if required; best of reference. Address A. P., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for three days, at Mr. CARROLL'S, No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a highly respectable married man; has lived for five years with some of the best families in the City; fully capable of the management of all the business of a coachman; will come very highly recommended. Call or address No. 48 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; man as coachman and gardener, also can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; wife is a first-class cook, and if required would assist in washing. Address M. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY experienced groom and coachman who understands the value and care of good horses; best City recommendation; City or country. Address J. U., No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address B. B. K., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has four years' recommendation from his last employer. Address E. D., No. 448 6th-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, in a private family, in the country, by a smart, single young man; would be found willing and obliging, and can come highly recommended by last employer. Address D. E. F., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY TO CARE and drive horses; also can milk cows, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is lately landed from the old country. Address J. R., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN chemist, who thoroughly understands his business. Address J. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; will be disengaged on Monday; ... man; single. Apply at No. 274 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

GOOD BRICKLAYERS WILLING TO work ten hours a day, at the rate of $5, will find steady employment by calling on or addressing Secretary of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—ALL GOOD SERVANTS FOR EXCELLENT situations; best wages paid; excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers; ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, young girls, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. City and country.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE experienced dry goods salesmen, who have an established trade which they can influence.

CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTONS, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 4TH-AV., ARE wanted immediately, a large number of girls for situations now open, in City and country, such as cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, and girls for general housework.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse, thoroughly competent to take care of children, who can give the best references. Answer with name, address and references to Box No. 4,679 Post Office.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD PRACTICAL STONE cutters or cutters and masons to go to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. For further information apply to Col. S. CRISPIN, U. S. A., corner Greene and Houston sts., entrance on Greene-st.

CANVASSERS AND AGENTS WANTED for a new and curious book now in press, for this City and Brooklyn; rare inducements offered to experienced canvassers; sold only by subscription. Apply to STREET & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE. Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Great bargains are now offering to close out the Spring stock for the next ten days.

Over $800,000 worth of Carpets and Furniture reduced 25 to 33 per cent., at the most extensive establishment in the United States.

M. O. FARRELL, Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., Nos. 267, 269, 271 West 35th-st., adjoining.

N.B.—Particular attention paid to furnishing hotels and country boarding houses.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 13 4th-av. CONKLING & BAYLES.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA......WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
Chief cabin passage......$130
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI......July 16 | TARIFA......July 30
ALEPPO......July 23 | PALMYRA......Aug. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA......July 18 | CALEDONIA......Aug. 8
IOWA......July 25 | BRITANNIA......Aug. 15
COLUMBIA......Aug. 1 | HIBERNIA......Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Sept. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
ETNA (via Halifax)......MONDAY, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY, July 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax)...MONDAY, July 27
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35 payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.
The new iron North German steamship SMIDT, (Capt. H. RASCHEN,) of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, SATURDAY, July 25.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin......$75 } Payable in Gold.
Second Cabin......50 }
Steerage......22 }
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will leave SATURDAY, July 18, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on THURSDAY, July 16.
Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1¾ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER......SATURDAY, July 18
CORTES......NELSON......SATURDAY, July 25
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.
In consequence of sickness at Havana, the above steamship will sail direct for Sisal and Vera Cruz on present voyage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS
from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.
For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Stage Department, No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK.
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

RAILWAY EXCURSION TICKETS FOR any point exchanged, bought or sold cheap at No. 681 Broadway, corner Amity-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING INK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 24 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY
is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest black to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.
This paper is printed with my News Ink.

HOTELS.

UTICA, N. Y.—NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL, opens July 13, Butterfield House; superb accommodations for 200 guests; daily trains for Trenton Falls; porters at all trains; baggage free. GEO. W. PEARSON, proprietor.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT—GOOD NEWS FOR all. Never failing. Mrs. S. VAN HORN, from Europe, greatest Business and Medical Clairvoyant known. She tells past, present and future. Has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages. Shows likeness and tells his name. Lucky numbers. Fee 50 cents to $1. Gents not admitted. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON......$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.
A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class......$1 00
To Providence, first class......50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)......$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturdays and Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45 and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock, connecting with the Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.
Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FARE 35 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. On and after TUESDAY, June 30, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 10, 7 A. M.	Friday, July 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 11, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 11, 6 P. M.
Sunday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 12, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, July 13, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 13, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, July 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 14, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 15, 3 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1.—The elegant steamers of the Albany and Troy Line will, during the warm weather, make special trips on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., at 6 P. M., and 34th-st., North River, at 6:30 P. M., connecting with railroads for all points West and North. Excursion tickets for Saturday up and Sunday down, $1 50.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.
The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866: and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867: hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.
Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.
Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.
Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.
Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 685 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACT WISELY!
Don't buy until you have seen the choice PLOTS of the
MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.
AT THE STATION,
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
FORTY MINUTES ONLY!
No walking, no time lost. For maps, terms, &c., apply to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.
CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st.,
Agents for the Company,
Or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent,
Rutherford Park, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME COUNTRY residence for sale.—New frame French-roof house, 35x37; all modern improvements; verandahs, 35x7, front and rear; three acres of land; barn and outbuildings; well 60 feet through rock; extensive view; one hour from New-York. Apply to LEMUEL FREEMAN, on the premises, or to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—House for sale, situated within three minutes' walk of the landing; house two-story and attic, built in the best manner for owner's use, with all comforts of a city house; grounds laid out with taste and extend to the water; stable, carriage house, &c.; very attractive home for $11,500. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HUNTER'S POINT PROPERTY—FOR sale or to rent, four lots, 25x100 feet each, on West-av. and West 5th-st., well graded and ready for immediate occupation. For purchase or rent ($350 to May 1, 1869) apply to WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 24 Old-slip, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WATER POWER AND GRIST MILL, with 27 acres, orchard, barn, shed; good house, 8 rooms; 20 miles in Jersey, on Pascack River. Apply at No. 159 Bowery. Price, $6,500.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE IMPROVED BUSINESS property, contiguous to Broadway, and between 14th-st. and Broome-st. Price $40,000; easy payment. Apply by note only to
THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LOTS ON 57TH AND 58th sts., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, on Boulevard, between 99th and 100th sts., 155 feet front on Boulevard; also, Madison-av. and 80th-st. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST., PLEASANTLY located, modern four-story high-stoop house, with early possession, or occupant will rent until May next; price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT THE NARROWS, STATEN ISLAND—Handsomely furnished, beautifully situated, immediately on the water; commanding a view of City, harbor and bay; fine grounds, stable, &c. Will be rented low, for the season or year, to a good tenant. For further particulars address Box No. 438 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—LOW, NEAR STATION STATEN Island Railroad, cottage, 12 rooms, outbuildings, shade, shrubbery, &c., 3 acres. CALLENDER LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT OF $400, TILL MAY next, furnished, cottage pleasantly located at New-Rochelle, on the water; about two acres ground; great variety of fruit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LEASE—TWO NEW STORES, BROADWAY and 37th-st.; lease five years, rent $600; possession immediate. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FINE STORE NO. 581 BROADWAY, through to Mercer-st., with three back lofts. For particulars inquire at No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

LAW STUDENT OR COPYIST; CAN have desk-room for slight services. No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 18.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I., now open, pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; beautifully shaded, fine fishing, bathing, boating, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *Escort*, Pier No. 26 East River, land passengers at the house. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND REStaurant proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the
LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON'S, HUDSON Highlands, near West Point. Board low. Inquire of Mr. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway; WILSON & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st. JONES BENNETT.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.
Steamboat from Peck-slip at 4 P. M.; leaving Neptune House dock 7:30 A. M. Landing at Pier No. 37, each way.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

A FIRST-CLASS PARTY CAN BE ACcommodated with board 1½ miles from Rahway Station; farm of 60 acres, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; use of billiard table and piano; also accommodation for horses and carriages. Inquire at the station, Rahway, or of H. BURCH, No. 226 Washington-st., New-York.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

AT PORT JERVIS, THREE HOURS' ride from New-York, near depot, first-class board for gentlemen and their families, pleasantly situated, shady and cool; terms moderate; plenty of fresh milk and vegetables; good boating, hunting, fishing, &c. Address D. S. VANCE, Port Jervis, N. Y., or No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARD AT THE BLANCHARD FARM, for a party of eight, within half a mile of the Catskill Mountains; stage twice a day, running in connection with boats. For particulars call on Rev. O. G. HEADSTROM, Bethel Ship, or address JOHN SMITH, Acre, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, LITCHFIELD County, Conn.—A very retired and mountainous region; trout fishing, pine groves, walks and drives unsurpassed; price $5 50 to $10; reference, A. Roiker, No. 96 Pearl-st., who has photograph and plan of buildings.
Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson.—A few desirable rooms may be obtained at the Willow-av. House. Apply immediately to JOHN H. ACKINSON, Cornwall, N. Y.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BALLOU BROTHERS & CO.
SAMUEL B. BALLOU.
BENJAMIN L. BALLOU.
W. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Have constantly on hand a large stock of
MOSQUITO NETS
OF UMBRELLA, STANDARD AND other new and improved models, in
WHITE AND PINK LACE
and Gauze. Also a full assortment of
MOSQUITO BARS AND LACES,
in pink, white and blue, every width,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

GREAT CLOSING
OF
RICH SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will commence on MONDAY to close out their wholesale
STOCK OF RICH AND MEDIUM SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
at Retail, at a great reduction.
ENGLISH JACONETS, fast colors......18c.
FRENCH BEST JACONETS, fast colors......25c.
BEST QUALITY PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES, 25c.; worth 60c.
500 ORGANDY ROBES, $3 to $10; cost $10 to $25.
DRY GOODS FOR SUITS.
Immense variety, from 15c. to 50c. per yard.
ROBES at half cost of importation; ¾, 4-4 and 8-4 IRON FRAME GRENADINE, from 50c. upward.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, at same reduction.
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, and everything pertaining to HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less prices than ever.
500 PIECES WHITE PIQUES, 25c. up to finest imported.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, large assortment, at great reduction from previous prices.
200 PRINTED PIQUE ROBES, $6; cost $14 to import.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, GLOVES.

AT JACKSON'S,
No. 551 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL LINE OF BLACK GRENADINES, HERNANIS, FLORENTINES, BAREGES, TAMISE CLOTHS, MALTESE CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., &c., IN ALL WIDTHS. ALSO, SOME EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING OF PONGEES, BAREGES, SERGES, WASH POPLINS, SEASIDE POPLINS, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., 4s., 5s., 6s., PER YARD. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAID STRIPED AND CHENE MOHAIR GOODS FROM $3 TO $4 PER DRESS.
SUITS MADE UP AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. HANDSOME BONNETS FROM $5 TO $8.
N.B.—ONE CASE OF BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 62½c. PER YARD. THESE GOODS ARE GOOD VALUE AT $1.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.
Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. have an opening for an experienced salesman in the above department.

AUCTION SALES.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT WEST ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.
ALLEN & BROWN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 14, on the premises, over 800 city lots. Sale to commence at 12½ o'clock precisely.
This property offered for sale is in one of the most desirable localities in Elizabeth, N. J., directly at West Elizabeth Station, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and within Thirty-five minutes' ride of New-York City. A person at Trinity Church can be landed in Elizabeth in less time than he can reach Thirtieth-st., besides avoiding the annoyance and discomforts of street cars and omnibuses, and at less expense.
The property is finely situated in a beautiful and salubrious region, with a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and giving all the advantages of rural residence with close proximity to the great business centre of America.
Elizabeth is a charming city of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, with abundant schools, churches and other public institutions, with wide and well paved streets, well shaded, and in its resident portions the private dwellings evince the good taste and liberality of its citizens.
The lots offered are ready for occupation, and can be built upon at once. The locality where they are situated is not a new "town" on paper, and requiring all expense of streets and other improvements, but is in the midst of an old and finely settled community. The railroad borders the property, and the station is within five minutes' walk of the most distant lot. The superiority of real estate in New-Jersey in being exempted from heavy taxation does not require explanation.
Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain. Parties desiring to attend the sale will be furnished with free tickets to and from the property on the special train leaving the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on July 14.
Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 98 Broadway, or of B. WOODRUFF & SON, Elizabeth.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF SALE AT DUNELLEN.
Encouraged by the great success of the first sale, the N. J. Land Improvement Co. offers at public sale,
1,000 BUILDING LOTS AT DUNELLEN, FORMERLY NEWMARKET,
on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and a quarter from New-York.
LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15,
commencing at 12, noon, on the grounds, 1,000 valuable lots, situated as above.
These lots are located at the new town of Dunnellen, 2¾ miles west of Plainfield, and are remarkable for the beauty and healthfulness of location.
The soil is sandy loam, very dry, and yet rich and productive. Washington Rock, celebrated in Revolutionary history, is only two miles distant. To persons of moderate means, seeking a home in the country, this place offers rare attractions.
AN EXTRA TRAIN
will leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the day of sale, returning after the sale.
Free tickets, to a limited extent, can be obtained at the office of Central N. J. Land Improvement Co., No. 103 Liberty-st., on the day previous to the sale. Terms of sale will be 10 per cent., cash, on the day of sale; 30 per cent. more in 30 days; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, on MONDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots known as
NOS. 49 AND 49½ DIVISION-ST.,
NO. 172 CHERRY-ST.,
NO. 51 HESTER-ST.,
NO. 105 SHERIFF-ST.
Sale positive to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of Adams Express Company.
ALSO,
By order of the Harnden Express Company, about 300 packages, parcels, &c., of unclaimed baggage. Also, by order of the National Express Company, about 200 packages unclaimed baggage.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1868, at 11 A. M., at No. 111 Pearl-st., New-York, the following condemned supplies, viz.:
149 barrels ROASTED and GROUND COFFEE, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.
By order of C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BYT. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS day, MONDAY, July 13, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 18 East River:
FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
4,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, cargo brig *Eaglet*, from Menton.
Immediately after, within the store:
100 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY for housekeepers, hotel keepers and the trade. Over $25,000 of magnificent household furniture at public auction, on MONDAY, July 13, morning at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant five-story private residence No. 119 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; elegant parlor suites, covered with satin, brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; magnificent rosewood piano-forte, etageres, bookcases, writing desk, Turkish chairs, lounges, curtains, mirrors, paintings, bronzes, vases, beausteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, buffet, extension table, dining chairs, glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues early morning of sale at the house. Private men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A large and well-located City hotel, now doing a first-class business; the house has been newly furnished, and is in complete order; none but principals and parties having at least $75,000 in cash need answer. Address, with real name and references, A. T., Box No. 1,917 Post Office, New-York.

$3,000—PARTNER WANTED TO JOIN equally in an agreeable business; no risk; $50,000 can be made in six months. Inquire at No. 116 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN A good locality. No. 102 Prince-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT, at No. 34 Clinton-place, 8th-st.—This house has just been thoroughly renovated. Single and suites of rooms, splendidly furnished, with board. The location is very desirable: the University cars pass the door every three minutes.

WANTED—BOARD WITH PARTIES SPEAKing French. Private family where no other language is spoken preferred; no objection to Brooklyn if near Wall-st. Ferry. Address FRENCH, Box 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, and board for two only $16 a week; fifteen minutes' from Central Park, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

AT NO. 34 WEST 31ST-ST.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY......Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, July 20,
SECOND SEASON
OF
H. L. BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE.
Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that he will resume the presentation of Opera Bouffe, so successfully inaugurated by him last season, at the above elegant Theatre, particularly adapted to the representation of Opera, MONDAY EVENING, July 20, with Offenbach's famous
BARBE BLEUE,
(Bluebeard,)
OPERA BOUFFE IN FOUR ACTS,
produced with a splendor in mise en scene never before equaled in this country, and with a combination of talent
UNRIVALED IN THE WORLD.
First appearance of
Mlle. IRMA,
the young, beautiful and talented Premier Chanteuse, from the principal Paris theatres;
Mlle. LAMBELE,
the charming and gifted Premiere Chanteuse;
Mlle. DUCLOS,
the graceful and spirited Premiere Dugazon;
M. AUJAC,
one of the most admired Tenors of France;
Messrs. DARDIGNAC, DECRE, FRANCIS, GUIDON, &c.
Re-engagement of
Mlle. LUCILE TOSTEE.
Messrs. LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL, DUCHESNE, EDGARD, BENEDICK, &c.
in conjunction with the PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE OF MESSRS. JARRETT & PALMER, including Mlle. DE ROSA and Sig. COSTA.
Reserved seats may be had on and after THURSDAY MORNING, July 16, at Niblo's Garden and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S
SIXTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON—NEW STAR COMPANY.
Pantomimes, Ballets, Farces, Burlesque, Negro Acts, Songs, Banjo Acts, Acrobats, &c.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks a space four feet wide in Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
2. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, with branches in Avenue A and in Fifty-eighth-street.
3. For paving with trap block Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.
4. For building sewers in Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branches in Fifth-avenue.
5. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks a space four feet wide in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the Harlem River.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
2. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and First-avenue and the East River; also, both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; also, both sides of Avenue A and the east side of First-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to a point half way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
3. Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on the west side of Eleventh-avenue.
4. Both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also the south side of Sixty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets.
5. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the Harlem River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 11, 1868. }

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
The creditors of JOSEPH LOADER, of No. 543 6th-av., New-York, are hereby notified to send their accounts to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of this month, as I will not take notice of any claims presented after that date. Also, those indebted to the said Joseph Loader are hereby notified to pay to me only.
ADOLPH TUSKA, Assignee,
No. 543 6th-av., or No. 212 Canal-st.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Seventh District, State of New-York, (comprising the 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York.)—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law that I have received the annual list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from this date until and including the 15th day of July, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
The said list contains the taxes upon incomes of the year 1867; the taxes upon carriages, billiard tables, plate and gold watches for the year ending March 1, 1869, and the special taxes upon business, trades and professions for the year ending April 30, 1869.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st., by 32 feet 2¼ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868. }
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late CHARLES PUTNAM are requested to render same to S. PUTNAM, at No. 50 4th-av., within thirty days; also those indebted are requested to settle immediately.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted under the firm name of WADE & BAKER, shipjoiners, No. 67 South-st., after this date. JOHN BAKER.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1868.

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED REAL estate, within 50 miles of New-York City by A. A. COBB, Room No. 14, No. 115 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES......Lessee
GEORGE L. FOX......Stage Manager
G. W. TAYLEURE......Business Manager
THE LIVING SENSATION.
"Coolest theatre in town." Ice water on draught. Gratuitous fanning.
Nineteenth week of G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The renowned pantomimist and comedian,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as......CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY HUMPTY | A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. | DUMPTY DUMPTY
HUMPTY HUMPTY | | DUMPTY DUMPTY
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
DALY'S GREAT PICTURE OF CITY LIFE,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

WORRELL SISTERS, NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Admission......50 cents.
FOURTH WEEK of the talented and beautiful sisters SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
in Mr. B. A. BAKER'S adaptation from the French of Offenbach's Opera Bouffe,
THE GRAND DUCHESS!
introducing all the original music, together with the amusing CANCAN DANCE, and nightly received with unbounded enthusiasm.
THURSDAY, JULY 16.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL to the WORRELL SISTERS.
Double bill. Box-sheet now open. Matinee on Saturday.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—NEW OPERA HOUSE.
CROWDED. FUN. SUCCESS.
EUGENE'S
EUGENE'S
African Ballet Troupe in Grand Divertissement.
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
HORN. SEYMOUR. EMMETT.
DAN BRYANT.
FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING
Steamboat Race. Terrific Explosion.
14th st. (Bryant's Minstrels.) 14th st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 13, AT 8.
SIXTIETH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. Grand March, "Tannhauser"......Wagner
2. Overture, "Zampa"......Herold
3. Waltz, "Wiener Stimmen"......Strauss
4. Fantasie, "Lurline"......Wallace
5. Overture, "Rienzi"......Wagner
6. Ave Maria—For Cornet, Solo Violina, Piano and Organ......Gounod
7. Polka, "Anvil"......Parlow
8. Grand Fantasie, "Traviata"......Verdi
9. Overture, "Masaniello"......Auber
10. Serenade......Schubert
11. Waltz, "Village Swallows"......Strauss
12. Grand Potpourri, "Panorama of Vienna"......Balling
CONDUCTOR......THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 14,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
THE NEW REPUBLIC
OF
EMANCIPATION.
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, New-York, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY of New-York and vicinity, will hold their weekly meeting at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 6 Liberty-st., MONDAY, July 13, 1868. All interested in the present strike of the bricklayers are invited to attend. By order of the Master Masons' Association.
J. T. CONOVER, Chairman.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE First Positivist Society of New-York will be held at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 13.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial of their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

"HOUSEHOLD MUSIC."—(PUBLISHED this day)—A new collection of popular vocal and piano-forte music in books, 40 cents each; printed on the finest toned paper from entirely new type; each number with illustrated wrapper and a full-page illustration, intended as a companion series to Boosey's MUSICAL CABINET. No. 1 contains fifteen household songs; No. 3, thirty sacred songs; No. 4, nine piano-forte gems; No. 5, ten piano-forte gems; No. 6, twenty-nine sacred piano-forte pieces. Boosey & Co.'s catalogue of cheap musical publications, with supplement, free on application. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY FIRST-CLASS Piano-fortes, agraffe treble; finest and cheapest instrument in the City. Two used a short time, at half price. JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW AND second-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

FINE ARTS.

HISTORICAL GROUP.
"THE COUNCIL OF WAR,"
BY JOHN ROGERS. A Statuette Group representing President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant in council. Price $25. Also,
"TAKING THE OATH,"
"SCHOOL EXAMINATION,"
"ONE MORE SHOT."
$15 each, and other subjects by same artist. These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS AND LIVER cured by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs and liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and energy to the most enfeebled or disordered adult or infant, without medicine, inconvenience or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, curing dyspepsia, (indigestion,) constipation, flatulency, phlegm, catarrhs, debility, consumption, heartburn, acidity, headaches, neuralgia, hysteria, nervous, bilious, liver and stomach complaints, low spirits, as proved by 60,000 cures, including those of His Holiness the Pope, Field-Marshal the Duke of Pluskow, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., which had resisted all medicines for thirty years. In tins, 1 lb., $2 50; 2 lbs., $4 50; 5 lbs., $10; 12 lbs., $20; 24 lbs., $36.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., and through all grocers and chemists.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 138 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

ALL CERTAIN DISEASES, ALSO NERVOUS and physical debility speedily and effectually cured without mercury; consultations strictly private and confidential. Dr. LEWIS, 7 Beach-st.; 30 years' experience.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines to cure. Consultation free at all hours.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent first post.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Ratification Meeting in Richmond, Va.—Speeches of Gov. Vance and Gov. Wise—"Secession not Dead"—Prospects of the Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 12.

There was a grand ratification meeting here last night at the Theatre. Three thousand people were present. The enthusiasm was grand but entirely Southern. Gov. VANCE spoke at great length, repeating his New-York speech, saying in addition thereto, however, that he could talk more familiarly of the wrongs in the South here than at the North. His idea was that what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. He was followed by Gov. WISE, whose greatest expression was that he did not care for the platform. It told a lie in its first resolution. It said secession was dead; that was not so; secession was more alive than ever. He supported the nominees, and especially BLAIR, because he had declared that he would assume military power. The General spoke wildly, and denounced the aristocracy, the Know Nothings, and all who, in former times, had opposed the Democracy. He then dramatically seized a Federal officer by the hand, and proclaimed that the Northern and Southern soldiers were firm friends, whereat the house gave boisterous cheers.

MARMADUKE JOHNSON then spoke, declaring that he would meet the issue on the stump, and defeat the infamous Constitution of Virginia.

It was a large meeting, but there were not six negroes present. The Chase people here are despondent and dissatisfied. While they support the nominations, they do not like them. Every Conservative here will support the nominees, although they are not the most popular. The Republicans are rejoiced at the result, and are confirmed in their support of GRANT and COLFAX.

Ex-Gov. Seymour and the Rebel Commissioners—Efforts to Array the State of New-York in Hostility to the Government.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, July 11.

We publish to-day the affidavit of Capt. JAMES SIDNEY HILL, to which allusion has heretofore been made by us. The publication of this important affidavit has been purposely delayed, with the hope and expectation that HORATIO SEYMOUR would be nominated for the Presidency by the Convention at New-York. It will be remembered that when reference was first made to the existence of this testimony, Gov. SEYMOUR exhibited ungovernable rage, and not only took occasion to vouch for his own innocence, but to attack with savage emphasis all officers and agents of the Government whom he suspected of having been instrumental in making known to the State Department the nature of his relations with the Rebel Commissioners in Canada.

The writer who, in 1864, was Consul of the United States in New-Brunswick, having been appointed to that office by President LINCOLN in September, 1861, had occasion to transmit to the Secretary of State information concerning the movements of the rebel Commissioners, CLEMENT C. CLAY and JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, and it especially became his duty to make known to the Government whatever facts were known in the British Provinces concerning the nature of the "mission" of these notorious enemies of the United States. Application will be made to the State Department for copies of the full correspondence on this subject, which, when obtained, will be made public.

The important fact was then well known that the prime purpose that the Davis Government had in sending Commissioners to Canada, was to array the State of New-York in hostility to the Federal Government. Capt. HILL's testimony establishes beyond question the fact that such was the confidence reposed in HORATIO SEYMOUR, then Governor of New York, that the rebel chiefs did not hesitate to address him on a subject which they knew was dear to his heart—the triumph of the Confederacy, and opened confidential correspondence with him, as with a tried and trusted agent of their own.

CLEMENT C. CLAY, who organized the raiding and piratical expeditions from Canada into the United States, expressed his entire willingness to visit Ogdensburg, N. Y., knowing that SEYMOUR would give him safe passport throughout his "sovereign State." It will be proved hereafter that CLAY sent dispatches to and received dispatches from Albany, while at Halifax, Quebec and Montreal; that messengers were passing between the rebel Commissioners and the rebel sympathizing Governor, for a period of almost two months; and we believe also that the exact nature of these communications will, ere long, be fully made known. So much by way of explanation to-day. We shall pursue this subject until the treachery and treason of HORATIO SEYMOUR, the worst and wiliest enemy of the Republic, are laid bare. We propose to see the thing through, and shall fight it out on this line.

The following is an exact copy of the original affidavit now on file in the State Department of the United States Government:

AFFIDAVIT OF CAPT. JAMES SIDNEY HILL.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, }
St. JOHN, N. B. }

On this 2d day of June, 1864, personally appeared before me J. Q. HOWARD, United States Consul at St. John, N. B., JAMES SIDNEY HILL, who solemnly made oath to the following facts:

I am now about 28 years of age. I was born in the parish of St. Bernard, La. I am the son of JEROME PHILIP HILL, of New-Orleans, who has always been a devoted Union man. I was educated as a civil engineer at West Point, Va.

In the year 1861, in the month of April, I was carried away by the intense excitement that prevailed, and entered the rebel service as captain of a company of volunteers; I served in the rebel army at the first battle of Manassas, at the battles before Richmond, at the time of MCCLELLAN's advance, and also took part in the battle of Antietam; was wounded in the seven days fight near Richmond; was sent to Savannah as engineer on staff of Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, and obtained leave of absence to go to Wilmington; from Wilmington I ran the blockade on the steamer *Banshee* to Nassau; my object was to get out of the rebel service and take the oath of allegiance; from Nassau I went to Havana, and there took the oath of allegiance under Mr. LINCOLN's amnesty proclamation; from Havana I went to St. Thomas with a friend, who was in a dying condition; thence to St. Johns, Porto Rico; I could not get a vessel at Porto Rico for New-Orleans, but obtained passage to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where I expected more readily to get a vessel.

I had been in Halifax about four days, when happening to be at the wharf when the mail steamer *Alpha* arrived from Bermuda, I was accosted at the landing by Hon. C. C. CLAY, of Alabama, whom I accompanied to the Waverly Hotel. Col. DUNCAN, of Louisville, Ky., was in company with us. Mr. CLAY said he was on a little business for the Government, and was on his way to Canada; said that he had great confidence in me. A day or two after this conversation I came to St. John, N. B., hoping to get to New-Orleans by the way of Portland; and on the 1st day of June I again met Mr. CLAY at the steamboat landing. He said he wanted me to come as soon as I could to the Waverly Hotel to see him; about 8 o'clock he sent a boy to the Lawrence Hotel for me, and I went up to the Waverly to Mr. CLAY's private room.

He said, look here, Captain, I want you to go to Canada; I shall very probably go to Ogdensburg, and as I am not at all well, I need some company; I would have gone to Portland, but I am afraid some one would recognize me. He proposed to take a walk, and after our return, he requested me to come up to the hotel early in the morning (this morning.) He sent for me at half past seven and I went directly up. He took me to his private room and again urged me to go with him.

He took from a pocket in the back of his inside coat, a package containing four or five letters or dispatches; I had one of these documents in my hand; it was addressed to His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New York; another was addressed to Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, New York; on each of these envelopes was printed, Department of State, Richmond, C. S. A., and on the envelope was written a name which I do not remember, but have no doubt it was the name of the present Secretary of State. Said Mr. CLAY, I was sent on a mission to deliver those letters to Gov. SEYMOUR, but I wish they had chosen somebody else; said he, I shall stop in Montreal a few days and then shall probably go to Ogdensburg; he said I shall see Gov. SEYMOUR, but did not say directly that he would see him at Ogdensburg. If my (affiant's) letters (which I was expecting from New-Orleans) came, he would like very much to meet me at Quebec or Montreal. I inferred from Mr. CLAY's conversation that he wanted me to convey his dispatches to Gov. SEYMOUR. My intimacy with Mr. CLAY arose from the fact that his son, ROBERT CLAY, was First Lieutenant in my company, Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Col. YORK's command, Gen. PICKET's division, LONGSTREET's corps.

I parted with him saying that I would meet him in Canada, if possible.

(Signed) JAMES SIDNEY HILL.

Sworn before me by said JAMES SIDNEY HILL, and subscribed in my presence this second day of June, 1864.

(Signed) J. Q. HOWARD, United States Consul.

The Passengers on the Morning Star

From the Detroit Tribune, July 11.

On the body of Mr. MORETON the ill-fated and gallant clerk of the *Morning Star*, was found a complete list of the cabin passengers of the vessel on the night she was lost, except one or two who are known to have been on board, but were not registered, as they passed free. Mr. MORETON had torn the leaf from the passage book, and secured it in his pocket, that he might, if possible, save it for the owners and the public. The one or two names referred to above as not entered we have supplied, and there were undoubtedly a few emigrants on board, several of whom were lost in all probability. The following is the list:

J. L. Harris, a German and wife, M. Vraux, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Chittenden, Mr. Iddings, Mr. Orges, C. H. Radcliffe, T. S. Card, Mr. Gurley, Mrs. Parker, Mr. Byerly, Alf. Smith, E. McDonald, Mr. Andrews, John McDougall, Mrs. Searle, Charles Schreider, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Wamelink, Mr. Pomeroy, the Misses Patchen, J. H. Thorpe, S. A. Thorpe, J. H. Garrett, Mrs. Garrett and daughter, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Chase, John Myer, Gees Stuart, Mr. Newman, Mr. M. Clancy, Capt. Hackett, Mrs. Hackett, Capt. Blanchard, Major Hutchinson.

Penknives and Stationery—Letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

CLERK'S OFFICE, U. S. H. of R., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1868. }

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for calling my attention to an article you say has been generally published in the Democratic papers in Maine, purporting to be a statement of the number of knives, inkstands, portmonnaies, gold pens, and amount of paper used by the members of the House. The statement purports to have been compiled from the last annual report of the Clerk of the House. The figures given in the article referred to are the grossest exaggeration of the facts—being, on gold pens 28 per cent. in excess of the true figures, on envelopes 30 per cent., on paper over 40 per cent., on portmonnaies over 70 per cent., on erasing knives over 80 per cent., on inkstands over 90 per cent., and on knives over 300 per cent.

The paper used, which is estimated at forty-one reams to each member, includes not only the writing paper used by them, but the wrapping paper in which the hundreds of thousands of copies of the Agricultural and Mechanical Reports, and the Public Documents printed for general distribution, were folded.

I think I understand how these erroneous figures were obtained. In the report alluded to above, the Clerk includes, in one table, all the articles purchased for the use of the House, of every kind and description. In another table, in the same report, he includes all the articles furnished by him, under the law, to the Postmaster of the House, for the use of committees, for the folding of public documents, and for sale to members at the contract prices; and, in another, he includes all the articles consumed in the Clerk's Office, by its various bureaus, in the transaction of the business of the House.

The gentleman who prepared the article referred to, as published in the Maine papers, has added, (and made considerable mistakes in adding,) the stationery items of all these tables together, and has thereby counted as consumed every article bought, and duplicated every article consumed in the Clerk's office! I cannot suppose that this was intentionally done. I know its result is to present a very false statement. The articles bought are in the first table; those consumed in the last two. Making one total of the three, in order to ascertain the number of articles consumed by the members, is a manifest absurdity. But if it were as stated by the editor referred to, the law requires that the article received by them from the Postmaster be changed to their stationery allowance.

You are aware that each Senator and Representative has now an allowance of $125 per session for stationery and newspapers; that the stationery drawn from the Postmaster is charged against that allowance; that if the allowance be not hereby exhausted, the balance is paid them in money; and that this system has always prevailed in Congress, the stationery being thus furnished as a matter of convenience to members at the wholesale prices.

The article referred to, also, accepted the form of the report, as proof of the dishonesty of the clerk.

It is very evident that the writer of the article referred to did not understand the report, or he would not have reached the conclusions he set forth. Whether that was because the report itself is hard to understand, or because he did not try to understand it, is not for me to say. But I may say, in self-vindication, that the form of the report is in precise accordance with the law, and is the same in which it has always been prepared since the law requiring it was passed, under every Administration, Democratic, Whig and Republican.

If more particularity be required in order that greater economy may be secured, or more direct accountability and responsibility, no one will be more prompt to respond to the demands of such legislation, than your obedient servant,

ED. McPHERSON,
Clerk United States House of Representatives.

Hon. JOHN LYNCH, M. C.

The Louisiana Legislative Troubles—Gen. Buchanan's Views.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 7, 1868. }

Hon. W. F. Blackman, F. L. Jewell, B. E. Chancey, L. P. Briant, C. B. Pratt, Committee of the Senate, House of Representatives, New-Orleans, La.;

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Brevet Major-General Commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st inst., representing that the presiding officer of the Senate and the temporary Speaker of the House, upon calling their respective bodies together at the date of their meeting, proceeded in violation of the Constitution of the State, of the instructions of the General of the Army and the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District, to exact of the members the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, thereby excluding from seats and from participation in the organization of the General Assembly, members entitled by law to the same.

In conclusion, you "appeal in behalf of the people of Louisiana, for redress, and ask that the Military Commander, by virtue of his authority, place the said excluded members in their seats."

In reply thereto, I am instructed by the Commanding General to say, that while these proceedings in the General Assembly are in his opinion illegal, unjust and oppressive, and known to be in opposition to the will of the General-in-Chief, he deems that the interests of law, of order and of the people of the State in this crisis of their affairs cannot best be subserved by interfering with force of arms to correct the abuses complained of. The restoration of the State to its proper relations in the Union is, by act of Congress, contingent upon the ratification by a legally constituted and organized (no other could have been contemplated) Legislature. The entire matter then may well be submitted to Congress for its decision and action.

Your communication, therefore, with a copy of this letter, will be forwarded to the General of the Army and to the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee at Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. B. KEELER, Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Assistant Secretary of Civil Affairs.

The Robbery on the Hudson River Railroad.

From the Troy Times, July 11.

The train from New-York over the Hudson River Railroad due here at 9:30 last evening, did not arrive until 12:10, in consequence of an accident to the locomotive in the neighborhood of Schodack Landing. While the train was delayed at that point, it seems that one robbery, involving a loss of $60,000, and another of a gold watch and $60 in money, were effected by some parties on board the cars. A. W. GRISWOLD, cashier of the Bank of Burlington, Vt., was the victim in the extensive robbery stated, and the engineer of the train suffered the loss of his watch and the $60. Mr. GRISWOLD left New-York, in company with a friend, with $60,000 in Government bonds in the breast pocket of his coat, and when the train arrived at Schodack, he assured himself of the safety of the money. From that time until his arrival at the Troy House he did not miss the money; but upon registering his name at that hotel, he placed his hands to his breast, and involuntarily exclaimed: "My God, I've been robbed—robbed of $60,000!" Wild with excitement he inquired when he could return to New-York, and upon being informed that a train left Albany at 1:50 this morning, he asked to be conveyed to that city. The hotel porter was dispatched to the stable of R. HICKEY, and in a few minutes Mr. HICKEY had a horse and carriage at the door ready to convey Mr. GRISWOLD to Albany. Less than an hour remained in which to catch the train for New-York; but in just 49 minutes from the time he left the Troy House, Mr. HICKEY deposited GRISWOLD at the Albany depot, going *via* the bridge, and just in time for him to take the cars for New-York. During the five minutes the victim of this extensive robbery remained at the Troy House, he simply stated that he had been robbed of the money, and had only discovered it upon arriving at the hotel. He was certain that when the accident occurred at Schodack the bonds were in his possession. His friend went on to Burlington this morning.

CONSPIRACY.

Discovery of a Plot to Unseat an Internal Revenue Collector—The Conspirators Caught in Their Own Net—Their Imprisonment in Ludlow-street Jail—How Captain Tapley Spoiled Their Game.

The following communication, addressed by Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth Internal Revenue District, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the subjoined affidavits, are the first chapter in a story which promises to be an interesting one:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DIST. NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868. }

SIR: I respectfully ask your consideration of the following statement of facts:

It came to my knowledge several weeks ago that certain persons, among whom were one ALVAH BLAISDELL, (formerly connected with the Blaisdell distillery, and now under indictment on proceedings instituted by me;) BERNARD HESS, an Inspector of Internal Revenue, and one POWELSON, formerly a clerk in the Internal Revenue office, and sundry other disreputable characters, whose names will appear in the course of this report, were engaged in an attempt to manufacture evidence on which to base charges against me; BLAISDELL making his headquarters at the room of Special Agent BELKNAP, No. 71 Broadway. POWELSON and HESS are reported to have been engaged for a long time in raising funds from distillers in the Ninth District, and from rectifiers and whisky dealers in the Thirty-second District, and in Brooklyn, who have suffered through my official action, for the purpose of inciting vexatious and defamatory proceedings against me. The first move of HESS and his confederates was, as set forth in that report, to procure one DAVIS, to make a charge of perjury against me, the conclusion of which—after subjecting me to great annoyance and expense—was that Commissioner OSBORN ordered DAVIS under arrest for perjury, on his own testimony, at the conclusion of the hearing, without taking any time for consideration, at the same time honorably discharging me.

HESS, at the conclusion of that proceeding, gave out that he and POWELSON and others would soon have other proceedings against me; but although I heard intimations of the connection of certain Treasury officers with such a scheme, there was nothing definite enough to warrant any action on my part. The first of last week, however, I was approached and told that warrants would be got out against me by Special Agent BELKNAP. Finding at last a responsible head for the proceedings so long threatened, I considered it time to take measures to protect myself from a repetition of the scandal which had attached to the Davis movement.

I therefore requested Capt. F. C. TAPLEY, on July 2, to trace out the connections of the conspiracy, for such I knew it to be from various indications, to go over all of which would make this report too long. Without going into a full detail of the steps and the means by which I became possessed of the facts, the following was ascertained:

The persons acting as outside operators in this scheme are those already named, together with one HARRY JENNESS, a notorious bogus bond broker, one NOYES, and one SOWER, and another person who has furnished money, and who is connected with the conspiracy by the confessions of those arrested and by other testimony. In connection with these operations, there are also other persons, whose names I do not think it well to mention now.

I will say here that Messrs. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL have been retained by me for the prosecution of these cases, and that the statements made by me in this report are only of facts, which, after careful examination, can be sustained in court by competent testimony, as advised by my counsel.

The parts played by the individuals above named were as follows: JENNESS, SOWER, POWELSON and NOYES acted as outside runners, concocting the stories to be sworn to by the witnesses, fixing on the names to be used, taking the witnesses before BLAISDELL and BELKNAP, and paying them the sums agreed on for swearing. When taken to BLAISDELL and BELKNAP they were asked what they could swear to, and the story was gone over with them. Then a lawyer was called in to draw the affidavit, and Special Agent BELKNAP administered the oath. All this has been seen and overheard by Capt. TAPLEY and others, and I have now in my possession the money paid to one of the witnesses by JENNESS, and that paid to one of the agents named above, for procuring the witness.

Yesterday, Special Treasury Agent BELKNAP, Dr. BLAISDELL and POWELSON appeared at a United States Commissioner's Office to bring up their witnesses to swear, but the witnesses could not be got to go up stairs, most of them being familiar with the premises and old recollections deterring them from going voluntarily into the presence of a magistrate. An arrangement was then made by which the Commissioner was to go at 3 P. M. to the office of Special Agent BELKNAP, at No. 71 Broadway, to take the affidavits, and at that hour Dr. BLAISDELL called for him and took him in a carriage to that place. Only one witness, however, could be procured to swear—one H. SHAW, who swore under the assumed name of John Lamartine, giving also a fictitious residence. On this perjured affidavit, procured by the payment to SHAW of $15, and of other sums to the agents and runners, Special Agent BELKNAP applied for and procured from Commissioner OSBORN a warrant for my arrest, although at the time it issued SHAW was already lying in jail under a warrant issued for the crime of perjury, of the commission of which I had complete evidence, and of which he had already made full confession.

I would now say that I had in advance the real and the false names and residences of all the persons swearing before Special Agent BELKNAP, and that all witnesses swore under assumed names.

Another witness, JOHN HAILE, who had sworn before Agent BELKNAP, under representations made by JENNESS, that swearing before that officer was no oath, declined to swear before the United States Commissioner.

While this was going on, affidavits were made on my behalf before Commissioner STILWELL, who issued his warrant for the arrest of Lamartine. He was taken quietly last night, and is now in Ludlow-street Jail, and has made full confession. Arrangements were made by BELKNAP and BLAISDELL last night to have Commissioner OSBORN go to No. 71 Broadway at 11 A. M. to-day, to swear the rest of the witnesses. Only two could be brought up to swear, and a warrant is already out for their arrest, while others will be arrested for subornation of perjury, and proceedings will be taken against others of the conspirators as soon as the hearing is had before the United States Commissioner.

I have evidence in my possession showing that this is only one move in a concerted scheme for black-mailing, entered into months ago by various parties, the mention of whose names now would tend to defeat the ends of justice, but all of which will be fully exposed in these proceedings. It will be shown that the parties to this scheme were fully aware of the character of the agents they were employing, and of the means used, and of the character of the evidence that they were aiding in concocting; and that the persons engaged in the conspiracy were active in the various ways set forth above.

I beg to make acknowledgment here of the energy, skill and efficiency of Capt. F. C. TAPLEY, of the Northern District of New-York. Mr. TAPLEY happened to come in town at the time this conspiracy came definitely to my knowledge, and on my request he undertook to investigate it. He has followed it day and night, and has shown a degree of acuteness and zeal and fidelity that entitles him to the highest regard and confidence. Capt. TAPLEY has the full confidence of Col. WOOD, the Chief of the Secret Service Division; and it was by Col. WOOD that Mr. TAPLEY was directed to report to me last Spring, and to render to me any assistance of which I might be in need. In working up this matter he has been unaided by any other officer, and he done it in such a manner that there is nothing left to be desired.

I have to request that I be formally authorized to retain Messrs. BROWN, HALL and VANDERPOEL as my attorneys to prosecute the confederation of treasury agents, secret service men, ex-bounty jumpers, bogus bond makers, counterfeiters, perjurers, indicted distillers and professional thieves, whom I now have in a position where they can be brought to justice for the crimes of perjury, subornation of perjury and conspiracy. I ask this with the more confidence since the malignity which prompts these attacks on my good name and official position and conduct is inspired by the services, however humble, which it has been my desire and fortune to render to the department, to my official superiors and to the Government. Moreover, this confederation of rascals is at this moment, as I am advised, backed up in their assaults on the local officers of New-York, by special counsel authorized to be employed for these prosecutions by the Treasury Department itself. I desire to be understood as in no way reflecting on the department in this statement, as I am fully aware that it was for other purposes than those here exposed, that this action was authorized by the honorable Secretary.

It is proper to say that the complaints of these parties never were presented to the District Attorney, but were taken to the United States Commissioner, in the first instance, which is unusual, and out of the ordinary course of business.

On the occasion of the Davis affair, the District Attorney being obliged to appear for the Government, application was made by me for authority to employ counsel, which was denied. Since, however, my innocence has been vindicated, and the malice of the prosecutors exposed, I now renew the application to have my expenses in that proceeding allowed, as well as in this. It surely cannot be, that when a public officer has made himself obnoxious to a class of law-breakers with whose operations he has interfered, the department will leave him single-handed to sustain himself against not only those who are his natural opponents, but against its own officers who are drawn in to support the purposes of these unlawful combinations, backed up by counsel furnished by the department itself, as well as by the law officers of the Government.

I have now to state that for the last four months I have been necessarily much employed in following out and protecting myself against the machinations of certain officers of the department, who have at their command, and as their familiars, the whole fraternity of crime above enumerated, greatly to the prejudice of the discharge of my official duties, and having now an opportunity to expose and bring to justice unworthy officers and their associates, I desire and purpose to make an example of the criminals.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

AFFIDAVIT OF COLLECTOR BAILEY.

United States of America, Southern District of New-York, ss.—JOSHUA F. BAILEY, being duly sworn, says: That he has read the affidavit of F. C. TAPLEY, hereunto annexed; that he has been shown a paper purporting to be and which he believes to be copies of the affidavits which some of the persons named in the affidavit of Mr. TAPLEY are about to swear to; that the charges contained in said affidavits are utterly and totally false and untrue; and deponent is prepared to prove that the proceeding which are now instituted by JENNESS, POWELSON & BLAISDELL, named in affidavit of Mr. TAPLEY, is the result of a conspiracy, the object of which is to blackmail him, and subject him to defamation, annoyance and injury.

J. F. BAILEY.

Sworn to before me, this 9th day of July, 1868.
R. E. STILLWELL, U. S. Com'r.

AFFIDAVIT OF FREDERICK C. TAPLEY.

Southern District of New-York, ss.: FREDERICK C. TAPLEY, being duly sworn, says: That he is informed and verily believes that JESSE C. ROWE, assuming the name of James Calverly, has this day sworn to an affidavit before JOHN A. OSBORN, U. S. Commissioner in and for the said Southern District of New-York, of the tenor set forth in the annexed affidavit of this deponent, and that said affidavit sworn to by said JESSE C. ROWELL alias James Calverly, is in a proceeding against Collector J. F. BAILEY, and is false and untrue to his knowledge.

F. C. TAPLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of July, 1868.

Southern District of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—FREDERICK C. TAPLEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says that if any man representing himself as JOHN LAMARTINE, giving his residence as No. 638 Eighth-avenue, makes affidavit against J. F. BAILEY, Collector Fourth District, New-York, the said affidavit is false, and he is able and ready to prove the same.

Deponent further says that if any man representing himself as CHAS. W. CARTER, giving his residence as No. 50 West Tenth-street, makes affidavit to the same effect as the foregoing, it is also false.

That if any man representing himself as JOHN HAIL, living at No. 224 Tenth-avenue, makes affidavit in the same manner as the foregoing, it is false.

That if any man representing himself as JOHN CALVERLY, giving his residence as 405 Canal-street, makes affidavit in the same matter, it is also false and malicious, and this deponent has the evidence in his possession on which to prove these declarations; and deponent further swears, upon information and belief, that there are other persons who are proposing to make affidavits in the same matter, and that all those affidavits are concocted and gotten up by a notorious bogus bond broker, HARRY JENNESS, and one POWELSON, who are both in constant communication with the occupants of Room No. 71, No. 71 Broadway, to wit: A. A. BELKNAP and ALVAH BLAISDELL, and that those persons, with others, are engaged in a conspiracy to concoct evidence against the said J. F. BAILEY, Collector aforesaid; and deponent further says that he has been engaged in tracing the course of those parties for several days past, and as the result of the examination which deponent, as a Government officer, has been prosecuting in this matter, he is well satisfied that the names of the persons who make the affidavits as above referred to are not their real names, but fictitious names.

That deponent has ascertained that the name of the person who makes the affidavit as John Lamartine is, in fact, H. SHAW, and resides at No. 122 Greene-street; that the person who gives his name as Charles W. Carter is really named HUBBELL; that the person who gives his name as John Hail is really GEORGE ARMSTRONG. The person who gives his name as John Calverly gives a fictitious name, and deponent is informed and believes that each of the persons proposing to make affidavits in the premises, have received or are to receive $15 each, or some other sum of money for making the same. Deponent further says that he is informed and believes that said ALVAH BLAISDELL is under indictment in the United States Court of the District, for fraudulent distillation, upon complaint of said BAILEY.

Whereupon deponent asks that a warrant may issue for the arrest of each of the persons named above, and for such other persons as may make affidavits in the premises.

F. C. TAPLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of July, 1868, R. E. STILWELL, United States Commissioner.

Southern District of New-York, ss.: FREDERICK C. TAPLEY, being duly sworn, says: That he is informed and believes that H. SHAW, *alias* John Lamartine, has this day made an affidavit before JOHN A. OSBORN, United States Commissioner, of the tenor set forth in the foregoing affidavit, and that said affidavit is, in certain proceedings, instituted before said JOHN A. OSBORN.

(Signed) F. C. TAPLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the 8th day of July, 1868. (Signed) R. E. STILWELL,
United States Commissioner.

SHAW and ROWE, who swore against Collector BAILEY under the names of Lamartin and Calverly, were on Saturday taken before Commissioner STILLWELL, and were fully identified under their real and assumed names and committed for perjury. BLAISDELL, POWELSON, JENNESS and NOYES will have examinations in the course of the week on the charge of subornation of perjury. They were all arrested and lodged in jail during Wednesday and Thursday of last week. It is not likely that the matter will end with them.

RELIGIOUS.

Consecration of Bishop McQuaid.

The ceremony of consecrating as a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church Rev. Dr. MCQUAID, late President of Seaton Hall College, Orange, N. J., took place yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Prince-street. The new prelate will now be Bishop of the Diocese of Rochester, in this State. The proceedings were long, continuing without intermission from 10:30 to 1:30 o'clock. The altar was beautifully decorated with white flowers and lit with numerous tapers. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY acted as consecrator. The assistant consecrators were Bishops BAYLEY and LAUGHLIN. Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar-General, was the celebrant of mass, and Rev. THOS. PRESTON, of St. Ann's, preached the sermon. Bishops WILLIAMS, of Boston; MCFARLAND, of Hartford, and BACON, of Portland, occupied seats in the chancel. Among the clergy present were Rev. P. MCCARTHY, Church of the Holy Cross; Rev. THOS. FARRELL, of St. Joseph's; Rev. THOS. H. KILKEEN, of St. John's, Newark; and Rev. JOSEPH P. WOODS, of St. Augustine, Morrisania. The rich robes and mitres worn by the assembled bishops, with the red and white costumes of the acolytes, rendered the scene quite imposing. The music was very fine. There were four lady and four male singers. The leading soprano was Mme. CHOME. The chief tenor was Mr. SCHMIDT. Several pews were occupied by Sisters of Charity, and a long double row of priests sat upon each side of the chancel platform, outside of the railing.

According to the rites, both the consecrator and the consecrated fasted the day before. On one side of the chancel, in a so-called chapel, inclosed by a railing, there were pontifical vestments for the elect, with a cope, ewers and water, comb and cloths for cleansing him from the annointing oil, with wine and bread for his offering. On the other side of the chancel was a similar "chapel" used by the consecrator, in which were all things needed by him during the ceremony. As the procession entered the chancel, the consecrator vested in full canonicals, sat at the altar, and the elect was led to him by the assistant consecrators. After salutations, all three sat for a few moments, and then rose, upon which the senior assistant, addressing the consecrator, stated that the Church required him to raise the present priest to the burdensome office of a bishop. A series of questions were then put, asking whether the elect would teach from the Scriptures those things which he understood, would keep the traditions of the orthodox fathers, and the decretal constitutions of the Holy See, would exhibit obedience to the Pope as Vicar of St. Peter, would temper his manners from all evil, and cultivate chastity and sobriety, be always occupied with divine affairs and estranged from earthly business, and both teach and practice humility, patience and mercy. On replying severally to these querries in the affirmative, he was asked if he believed in the Holy Trinity as one Almighty God, and in each person of it as one God, true, full, and perfect; also in the Son of God, as born of the Holy Ghost and of the Virgin Mary, &c., and in the Holy Ghost as proceeding from both Father and Son. The elect replied affirmatively, and answered also, that he believed the Catholic Church to be the one true Church, in which is given one true baptism, and true remission of all sins, also in the true resurrection of the same flesh which he then bore, in the life eternal, in God as the author of the New and Old Testament, of the law, the prophets and the apostles. Other ceremonies and prayers then took place, during which the consecrator and assistant bishops laid their hands on the head of the elect, saying: "Receive thou the Holy Ghost." After more prayers the consecrator dipped his thumb in oil, made a sign of the cross upon the crown of the elect, subsequently annointing his head entirely. The elect afterward received a ring as a token of fidelity, and a kiss of peace from the consecrator. There was very much ceremonial, much sprinkling with holy water, taking off and putting on gloves, caps and mitres, kneeling, rising, sitting, blessing, &c. At one time the elect laid upon his face near the consecrator. Toward the close the elect walked round the church with the assistant bishops and blessed the congregation, who knelt as he passed. The ceremony finished by his receiving another kiss of peace from the consecrator and assistants and retiring to his chapel. After this the assembled clergy retired from the chancel to the sound of magnificent music.

TYPE SETTING BY MACHINERY.

Revolution in the Art of Printing—Recent Improvements in Type-Setting Machines.

When, some eleven years ago, Mr. TIMOTHY ALDEN, of this City, exhibited his type-setting machine, the public was ready to believe that a revolution in the art of printing had been inaugurated by his invention, and only waited to see the machine in general use among publishers of all printed matter. But unforeseen difficulties were in the way, and those of such a nature as to be overcome only by the nicest mechanism, and that the result of much thought and the patient labor of years. The patents issued prior to Mr. ALDEN's invention will afford some idea of the interest felt by inventors in a discovery so important in character. There had previously been no less than fifty-seven patented inventions of the kind, dating from that of WILLIAM CHURCH in England, March 21, 1822. CHURCH's invention merely set type. Following this, there have been of English patents those of James Hadden Young and Adrien Delcambre, March 13, 1840; John Clay and Fred. Rosenberg, Nov. 27, 1840; John Clay and Fred. Rosenberg, March 21, 1842; Duncan F. Mackenzie, 1848; W. Martin, 1849; John Henry Johnson, 1852; Wm. Hostell Mitchell, 1853; Jean Theodore Boule and Francis Caillard, 1853; Moses Poole, 1853; Adrien Delcambre, 1853; Alphonse Cajetan de Limencourt, 1854; Martin Wiberg, 1854; Louis Pierre Coulon, 1856; William Edward Newton, 1856; Isidore Delcambre, 1856; Timothy Alden, Dec. 29, 1856; Robert Hattersley, 1856; James Hadden Young, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1860; Alfred Vincent Newton, 1859; Charles Wilson Felt, 1860; John Cumming, 1862; William Young, 1864; William Edward Gedge, 1864; A. Mackey, H. Garside, and J. Salmon, 1865; W. Clark, 1865; A. V. W. Young, 1865; A. Mackey, J. P. Jones, 1865; and also a machine by a Mr. Sozeneau, exhibited in 1852 at the London World's Fair.

The patents taken out for type-setting machines in the United States have been as follows:

Frederic Rosenberg, Nov. 27, 1840, Sept. 9, 1843; Young and Delcambre, June 22, 1841; O. T. Eddy, 1850; William Hostell Mitchell, Aug. 30, 1853, May 16, 1854, March 3, 1857, Sept. 22, 1857; Victor Beaumont, March 21, 1854; W. S. Loughborough, Oct. 23, 1855; J. J. Koenig, July 15, 1856; Wm. H. Houston, March 31, 1857; Timothy Alden, Sept. 15, 1857; J. B. Gilmer, 1859; H. Harger, 1860; C. W. Felt, 1860; D. B. Ray, 1862; O. L. Brown, 1862; C. W. Felt, 1863; C. Baer, 1866; Alden & Mackey, 1866; John Paulding, 1866; John Jones, 1866; M. Nelson, 1866; Mr. Thorne, 1867; J. T. Slingerland, 1867; J. T. Slingerland, 1868, besides several other improved machines by a portion of the above-mentioned parties. It will be observed that several of the above names are repeated as patentees. The patents are generally for improvements upon their first inventions, and not upon entirely new machines. The two last patents, those of Mr. J. T. SLINGERLAND, are improvements upon the Alden machine, and owned by the Alden Type-setting and Distributing Machine Company of this City.

It would appear from the working of this machine, now on exhibition here, that all obstacles, certainly all of a serious character, to its successful working have been removed, and that we are at last upon the threshold of this revolution. The machine now perfected by the patents of SLINGERLAND, obviates the classification of type in use on the original Alden machine. The new distributor connected with it is constructed on a very novel and scientific principle. Previous to this it was necessary that type should be cast expressly for the purpose. A font of type was condensed into thirteen exact thicknesses or classes, and, consequently, the characters were made of various thicknesses. This arrangement was complicated and impracticable. It was impossible to obtain type sufficiently accurate to be worked continuously, without great trouble, and the constant watchfulness of the operator. The new distributor sets aside this great drawback of classification. It takes type from any foundry and distributes it accurately and continuously without requiring any attention and without stoppage. It is purely automatic. The simple principle upon which it is made permits the various parts of which it consists to be much stronger in proportion to its size than the parts of a steam engine. The new distributor is probably the greatest step in rendering the machine a practical success. The distributing galley, which plays an important part in the working of the machine, is indebted to Mr. SLINGERLAND for fifty-five original improvements, and works admirably. It is without an imperfection apparently, either in its action or construction. The key-board, or, more properly, the key-cylinder, has been completely changed. It was formerly flat, and perforated for keys or buttons, and, in operating, the fingers struck the keys in a perpendicular and unnatural position, which, after a few hours, would become painful to the operator. This objection has been overcome. The keys are now on a cylinder, and are worked upon the lever principle, similar to those of a piano, and act directly upon the registering rods. The key cylinder saves in its construction, over the former key board, twelve hundred and fifty pieces.

The "cases" show no less improvement. On the former machine they consisted of channels, operated by cords or metallic bands and ratched pulleys. These required constant care, in order to be kept tight, and were not reliable. They frequently caused the omission of letters in the matter set. Moreover there were 160 different cords or bands to be kept in order, which was a detriment to the practical use of the machine. The new cases of Mr. SLINGERLAND have no bands or cords. They are inclosed, and in no instance, so far, have they required the least attention. They do their work perfectly and silently.

The registering apparatus has, in common with the entire machine, been so completely reconstructed, remodeled, and improved, that it scarcely bears a resemblance to the one exhibited at the *Tribune* office in 1866. The capacity of that apparatus was small, and it was liable to derangement.

The "composition receiver" is also altered in principle and construction. It was with difficulty the former receiving channel could be improved, but this troublesome portion of the machine is now perfect.

The parts of the machine built upon new and improved principles, are the key cylinder, the distributor, the type cases, the composing receiver, the copy holders, the composition grips, and the entire justifying arrangements. Besides these complete changes in principle, the remaining portions of the machine have upward of one hundred and eighty radical improvements.

The present operator at the factory is Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS, who explains the scientific and complicated operations to visitors with great clearness. She is a compositor by profession, and formerly worked in the office of the *World*. She would consider it a great hardship to return to the old method of hand composing. She can, by the new machine, easily set up 4,000 ems an hour, and this without an error, except in occasionally touching a wrong key, which is of rare occurrence.

With the evidence of the successful working of the machine now given, there remains but little doubt of its early and general adoption and of the opening up thereby of a new field of labor for women. True, the ordinary work of the compositor cannot, as the machine at present works, be entirely dispensed with; the arrangement of peculiar forms of composition, tabular statements, for instance, calling for manual adjustment, but the setting up of that which is purely reading matter, whether it be the column of a newspaper or page of a work, is entirely within its powers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department, for the week ending Saturday last, gives the usual interesting and valuable tables. The maximum height of the barometer during the week was, at 2 and at 9 P. M. of the 6th, when it stood 30.140; the minimum, at 9 P. M. of the 8th, when it marked 29.953. The Thermometrical table gives us warm news. The maximum height of the mercury was on the 5th, at 11 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M., when it stood 95°, and this it will be remembered at Central Park, where the indications of the thermometer are usually five degrees below the records of thermometers down town. The minimum height of the mercury was 62; the average of the week—average of all hours, night and day—76 nearly. The total distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,130.40 miles, or 160.402 miles daily. Rain fell on the 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th, all thunder showers; entire duration, 6 hours and 51 minutes; depth, 0.752 or about three-quarters of an inch. There was thunder on the 5th, 7th, 8th (distant) and 9th with lightning, the last-named storm being severe and frequently terrific.

WEST ELIZABETH, N. J.—LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS.—A large sale of building lots is advertised to take place at West Elizabeth to-day, by ALLEN & BROWN. Elizabeth is among the foremost towns in New-Jersey that have rapidly advanced in population and wealth during the last few years, as a consequence of the high rents of New-York and the slow and inconvenient transit from the lower to the upper part of the City. It has come to be easier, quicker, and in every respect more comfortable for a New-Yorker doing business down-town to reach his home at Elizabeth and other towns in New-Jersey, from ten to twenty miles distant, than to get up-town as far as Fortieth-street. Unless some method is speedily devised to facilitate travel on Manhattan Island, our City is likely to lose a large share of its most thrifty, moral and enterprising population.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Juvenile Temperance Society of the Seventeenth-st., M. E. Church, (between First and Second-avenues,) held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Lecture Room, under the supervision of the able President, Mr. THEODORE LARUE. There was a good attendance, and the exercises were interesting. Besides appropriate remarks by Mr. LARUE, Mr. JOHN FALCONER, Superintendent of the Sabbath School, and others, there was singing of an excellent character, delivered by a choir consisting of Misses Addie Gibson, Jennie Gibson, Mattie Dewitt, Lucy Hews, and Messrs. Darius Waterhouse, McIlvain, Irving, and Nicholson, led by Mrs. Corbett, organist. The infant class sang, "Shall we gather at the River?" with touching effect. At the close of the meeting a number of Sabbath Scholars signed the total-abstinence pledge.

TRICK AND DEVICE.—A German, of respectable appearance, named JOHN B. LUGER, was arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with the larceny of a watch by trick and device. The complainant, Mrs. ELIZA OLRICH, of No. 202 West Twenty-eighth-street, stated that LUGER had obtained the watch from her for the purpose of having the crystal reset. Failing to return it within the specified time, application was made to LUGER for the property, when he said he had left it at a place in Hudson. This statement, it is alleged, proved to be false, and LUGER was arrested. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Tuesday last, RICHARD HALL, 12 years of age, who lived at No. 16 Doyer-street, fell from a second-story window to the street, fracturing his skull. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death resulted from the injury on Saturday. Yesterday Coroner FLYNN held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ORANGEISM IN NEW-YORK.—Yesterday being the 12th of July, and the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, called to the streets a number of Orangemen in full regalia. These met at the lodge rooms of the Society in the Bowery and went thence to church. The celebration of the anniversary, however, will virtually take place to-day, several "grand Orange and Protestant Parades" and picnics being advertised to come off.

FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.—At 8:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of the house No. 155 East Houston-street, occupied by JOSEPH BERNHARDT, who lost $200 in damage to furniture. The damage to the building is $300, which is fully covered by a policy for $3,000 in the People's Insurance Company.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—MARY MANNON, 50 years of age, living at No. 301 East Thirty-seventh-street, was last evening attempting to shut the blinds of a second-story window, when she lost her balance and fell to the sidewalk, and severely injured her hip. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DROWNED.—JOHN MOONEY, thirteen years of age, living at corner of Thirty-second-street and Second-avenue, while bathing yesterday afternoon in East River, off foot of Thirty-fourth-street, was carried out by the tide and drowned. The body was not recovered.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.—Yesterday afternoon JAMES STODDARD, who resides at No. 360 West Thirty-sixth-street, was overcome by the heat in a Third-avenue car, when near the corner of Thirty-first-street. He was taken home.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 8 o'clock last evening, ERNEST SCHULTZ, a German, forty years of age, died suddenly at No. 202 Mott-street. A Coroner was notified.

CROTON WATER SHUT OFF.—The Croton water was shut off yesterday from the eastern part of the City, in consequence of the breakage of a stop-cock in the main reservoir.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MASONIC.—Yesterday afternoon a burial plot at Cypress Hill's Cemetery, recently purchased by the Williamsburg Board of Relief, was consecrated under the form peculiar to Masonry. There were present delegates from the following lodges: Marsh, No. 188; Baltic, No. 284; Schiller, No. 304; Corner Stone, No. 36; Manual, No. 636; Hyatt, No. 205; Yew Tree, No. 461; Cassia, No. 445; Progressive, No. 354, together with De Witt Clinton Commandery, JOSEPH B. THOMAS, E. C. The acting Grand officers of the occasion were: R. W., Robt. Macoy, G. M.; R. W., Wm. T. Anderson, D. G. M.; R. W., Geo. W. Harris, S. G. W.; W., T. W. Eccleston, J. G. W.; M. W., John W. Simons, G. Orator; W., Horace Sawtell, G. Treasurer; W., James Potter, Jr., G. Secretary; David Morris, G. Chaplain; C. H. Haslam, G. Marshal; W., G. J. Scamel, G. Standard Bearer; W., Fred. Lapzien, G. Sword Bearer; W., W. W. Freeman, G. Steward; W., Geo. Wilkins, G. Steward; W., Wm. Forster, S. G. D.; W., Richard Latimer, J. G. D.; W., John Holt, G. Tiler. The impressive ceremonies were witnessed also by a large number of the "profane," as the Masonic Brotherhood in its modesty calls those who are not of them.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.—The corner-stone of the projected edifice for this congregation was laid yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, on the site selected—the northeast corner of Sidney-place and Livingston-street. The proposed church will be in the Roman style of architecture and 130 feet long by 72 feet, the side walls being 50 feet in height and the front wall 60 feet. There are also to be two belfry towers, and it is thought that the new building will seat about 2,000 persons. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by Bishop LAUGHLIN in presence of a large number of spectators. Remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, of St. Stephen's Church, New-York.

MASONIC CONSECRATION AT CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.—Yesterday afternoon the plot of ground in Cypress Hills Cemetery, owned by the Williamsburg Masonic Board of Relief, was consecrated by the order. Delegates from nine lodges attended the ceremonies as well as a large number of Grand officers, but the heat was so oppressive that many were compelled to withdraw from the ground before the conclusion of the ceremonies. Rev. ROBT. MORRIS opened the exercises with prayer, the ritual was recited by the Grand officers and brethren, and JOHN W. SIMONS delivered an oration.

EXCISE VIOLATIONS.—HENRY BULLENKEEL, clerk in the store of JOHN KRIET, No. 49 South Eighth-street, E. D., and MICHAEL WILHELM, saloon-keeper, No. 132 First-street, E. D., were yesterday arrested by Officers TRAVIS and WHITENOM and locked up in the Fourth-street Station House, for violating the Sunday section of the Excise law.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅜@94½ for money, and 94⅜@94½ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	73@73¼
Erie Railway Shares	46
Illinois Central	101¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 11.

United States Five-twenties open at 77⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 11—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet, and the sales of the day will not exceed 9,000 bales. The following are the opening figures:

Middling Uplands	11¼d.@11¼d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.@11½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 36s. 3d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 63s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 58s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Out.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11—11:15 A. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon. Sugar dull at 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11.

The weather to-day at London is warm and beautiful.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11—2 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅜@94½ for money, and 94⅜@94½ for the account.

American Securities close at the following quotations;

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73@73¼
Erie Railway Shares	46
Illinois Central	101¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 11.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 77⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 11—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the opening quotations of this morning, viz.:

Middling Uplands	11¼d.@11¼d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.@11½d.

The sales of the day have fallen short of the estimate made at the opening, and only foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. California Wheat has advanced to 13s. 2d. ℔ cental. No. 2 Red Western, 13s. 12d. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ quarter for common. Flour dull at 30s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is buoyant at 64s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese. 58s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11—2 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Petroleum is quiet at 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 1s. ½d. for Spirits. Sugar, 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, 26s. 3d. to arrive. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 11.

Petroleum closed at 53 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Sunday, July 12.

Sales were made of Calcutta Linseed late yesterday afternoon at 63s. 6d.

American Securities of all kinds were very quiet after the close of the regular markets yesterday, and dispatches from the continent to-day show that the market continues dull there.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, July 12.

United States Bonds dull; Five-twenties, of the issue of 1862, 77.

ANTWERP, Sunday, July 12.

The market for Petroleum is flat at a decline of one franc; Standard White, 52 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 11.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: Sugar 7½@8 reals for number 10 to 12, and 8¾@10 reals for number 15 to 20, ℔ arrobe. Freights dull; 6 reals ℔ box ℔ steamer. Butter 30c.@40c. ℔ lb. Flour $9 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Lard 17¾c.@18¾c. ℔ lb. Muscovado, inferior or common refining, 6¾@7¼ reals; fair to good refining, 7½@8 reals; grocery grades, 8½@8¾ reals.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 11.

TOBACCO dull and heavy, but prices unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP dull: Dressed, 20c. FLOUR in good demand: Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; Extra, $7 25@$7 75; Double Extra to Fancy, $8 50@$12 50. WHEAT—Choice advanced 5c.; others dull; Choice new Red and White, $2 20@$2 25; strictly Prime, $2@$2 20; Spring, nothing doing. CORN in good demand for Choice Winter and Yellow; sales White, 80c.@88c.; Yellow at 81c.@82c.; Mixed dull at 80c. OATS dull; Choice, 75c.@76c. RYE declining; sales at $1 40@$1 41. PROVISIONS firm; prices easier but quotations unchanged. MESS PORK, $28 75@$29. BACON—Clear Sides, 17c.; Clear Ribs, 16½c.; Shoulders, 13½c. LARD firm at 17½c.@18c. BEEF CATTLE in good supply, but prices unchanged. SHEEP—Extra in fair demand at $3 to $5. Choice LAMBS in fair demand at $2@$3. RECEIPTS today—600 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 11.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $7 25@$9 75. WHEAT dull; No. 1—Sales at $1 94; No. 2 nominal at $1 78@$1 79. CORN in large speculative inquiry; No. 1 at 91c.@91½c.; No. 2 at 90c.@91½c. OATS quiet and declined ½c.; sellers 66½c. RYE nominal at $1 35@$1 40. BARLEY, nothing doing. PROVISIONS stronger. MESS PORK steady, at $28 50. LARD advanced ¼c.@½c.; sales Prime Steam 17½c.@17¾c. BEEF CATTLE very dull; sales at $5 25@$7 25 for Fair Butcher's Steers to Good Shipping. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c.; sale at $8 12½@$8 90 for Common to Choice Smooth. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 13½c.; to Oswego 7½c. and quiet. RECEIPTS to-day—2,500 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 4,800 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 347,000 bushels Corn, 113,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 11.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 25@$11 50 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for DoubleExtra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 03, and 5,000 bushels do. on private terms. CORN quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 at $1 04, and 5,500 bushels do. on private terms. OATS quiet and unchanged. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady. Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9¼c. Corn, 7¾c.; Oats, 5c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—17,200 bushels Corn, 705,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—14,200 bushels Wheat, 23,500 bushels Corn, 1,059,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 11.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm and light supply: Ear, 88c.; Shelled, 90c.@92c. OATS dull at 74c. RYE dull at $1 50. COTTON in fair demand at 31¼c. for Middling. TOBACCO—No sales, but extensive arrangements are making for the annual fair next Tuesday. PROVISIONS buoyant and higher. MESS PORK advanced to $28 50; sales 3,500 bbls., closing at $29. BULK MEATS advanced; held at 12¾c.@14¼c. BACON in demand at 13c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD firm; held at 18c., and holders anticipate higher prices. Gold, 140⅝, buying; 141, selling. Money unchanged and quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 11.

COTTON—Middling, 33c.@34c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 22c.@22½c.; Refined, 34c.@34½c. FLOUR dull; sales 600 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$11; and Ohio do., $9 50@$12. WHEAT firm; sales 1,000 bbls. Red at $2 40. RYE, $1 80. CORN higher; sales 2,000 bushels Yellow at $1 17; Mixed Western, $116. OATS firm: Pennsylvania, 88c.; Delaware, 90c.@91c. COFFEE steady; Laguayra, 16½c.@16¾c., gold. MOLASSES dull. SUGAR steady; Cuba, 11½c.@12½c. for refining grades. PROVISIONS quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 11.

COTTON easier; Middlings, 32c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 6 bales. Sterling Exchange, 153⅝@156; New-York Sight drafts, ⅜@¾ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 40¼@40⅜. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7 50; Choice, $10 50@$13 50. Cuba SUGAR, fair, 13½c.@13¾c. CORN firm at 95c.@$1 05. OATS steady at 75c. HAY, $21@$22. PORK excited, holders asking 30c. BACON excited; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD stiffer, and held—Tierces, 19½c.; Kegs, 19½c.@20c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 11.

FLOUR very dull; prices nominally unchanged. WHEAT nominal and no demand. CORN dull and drooping; sales No. 2 at 97c. OATS quiet and lower; sales 51,000 bushels at 75c. RYE, none here. MESS PORK advanced 25c. per barrel. LARD, 19c. RECEIPTS none. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 118,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Afloat for tide water from Buffalo and Oswego—Wheat, 220,000 bushels. Corn, 1,000,000 bushels; Oats 230,000 bushels. FREIGHTS lower; Corn to New-York 11c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 11.

FLOUR is in good demand at $6 25@$7 50. WHEAT—New, $1 80@$1 85. Legal tenders, 71⅜. Mining Stocks are weak and prices irregular. To-day's sales are as follows: Alpha, $47; Belcher, $170; Bullion, $26; Chollar, $2½; Confidence, $36; Crown Point, $82; Empire Mill, $135; Gould & Curry, $100; Hale & Norcross, $69; Imperial, $121; Kentuck, $365; Ophir, $15; Overman, $69; Savage, $142; Sierra Nevada, $27; Yellow Jacket, $1,262.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 11.

TOBACCO—Sales, 172 hhds.; Lugs lower at $7 @$9; Leaf steady at $11@$30, the latter for Virginia. FLOUR—Superfine, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 95. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 78c.@80c. RYE scarce at $1 80. MESS PORK, $28 75@$29. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. COTTON, 28c.@30c. for Middling.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 11.

COTTON unchanged. FLOUR quiet and dull. WHEAT firm; Red, $2 40@$2 55. CORN dull; White, $1 12@$1 15. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. MESS PORK active at $29. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 16½c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c. HAMS, 21c.@22c. LARD active and advancing; sales at 17½c.@18c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 11.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 83 for No. 1, and $1 75 for No. 2. OATS dull and lower; sales at 66c.@67c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 89c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS 400 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 11.

COTTON quiet and firm; receipts, 8 bales; exports, 5 bales. FLOUR weak; New Triple Extra, $13. WHEAT, $1 50@$1 60. CORN, 95c. OATS, 75c. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18c.@19c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 11.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT dull, small sales of Amber at $2 20. CORN declining; sales at 91c. regular; 92c. first receipts. OATS steady at 69c. RECEIPTS—2,500 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, July 11.

COTTON—Sales none; Middling, nominally 30c.; exports, 4 bales; receipts none.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 11.

COTTON dull, no sales; Middling, nominal at 31½c. Receipts, 3 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 313 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 11.

COTTON—Market flat; nothing doing; Middling nominally 30c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE active at 39c.; New-York casks, 39½c. RESIN in demand; Strained, $2; No. 2 $2 12½; No. 1, $3@$3 75. TAR steady at $2 ...

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, July 11.

COTTON dull; no sales; Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 70 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 11.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 48⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 141.

[Advertisement.]

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	July 14	New-York	Hamburg.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 16	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	July 18	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
France	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Granada	July 13	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Missouri	July 16	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	July 16	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *Etna*, close at the General Post Office at 3 P. M.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Granada*, close at 9 A. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 12—*In steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool*—J. G. Smith, A. McKenzie, Mr. Wemyss, Mrs. Wemyss, Miss Wemyss, J. L. Hunter, Marcus Laing, James Albion, Mrs. Albion, Thomas Cliff, Mr. Cliff, Miss Cliff, O. Baum, Jos. Stewart, Miss Agnes Stewart, Master Chas. Stewart, Mr. Parry, H. A. Bacon, E. Nixon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises	4 39	Sun sets	7 31	Moon rises	12 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 31	Gov. Island	2 20	Hell Gate	3 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 12.

Arrived.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool June 30, via Queenstown July 1, with mdse. and 1,177 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 4, lat. 49 26, lon. 28 34, spoke steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool. 5th, at 6 P. M., lat. 47 10, lon. 36 30, spoke steamship Borussia, bound W. 7th, lat. 45 10, lon. 45 44, saw three large icebergs. 11th, lat. 40 37, lon. 70 25, saw ship John Bright, bound W. Same day, 4 P. M., lat. 40 30, lon. 70 40, saw ship Sea Flower, bound E.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand. July 10, 8 A. M., 10 miles west of Hatteras light, spoke bark Wm. Van Name, from Cardenas for Baltimore. Same time, exchanged signals with steamship Rapidan, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Bark Armonia, (Ital.,) Cicinardi, Glasgow 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Alpha, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Craig, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to C. B. Swann. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with calms and light winds.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscasset, Me.,) Tibbetts, Neuvitas 14 ds., with sugar and fustic to Miller & Houghton. July 3, lat. 32 41, lon. 78 37, spoke yacht Messenger of Peace, 35 ds. from Halifax for Nassau; supplied her with provisions and water. The H. has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with light easterly winds and calms.

Brig Eliza, (of Digby, N. S.,) Leary, Trinidad, twenty-seven days, with molasses to Morrison & Phillips. Has been five days north of Hatteras with light winds. July 9, lat. 38.04, lon. 71.49, spoke schr. Supero, from Porto Rico for Rhode Island. The Eliza is detained at Lower Quarantine.

Brig Dominion (Br.,) White, Windsor, N. S., 14 days, with plaster, to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Adelaide, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Taylor, Maracaibo 20 ds., with coffee to G. F. Peniston. Left Maracaibo June 13, and sailed from the Bar 22d. Had strong easterly gales and heavy sea on the bar; has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hummingway, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John McFee, Hubbard, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Crammer, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Spray, Robinson, Norwalk, for Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Leesburg, Davis, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River for Providence.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Delmont, Gale, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Tickler, Haze, George's Banks.

Schr. George Brooks, Hanly, Providence.

Schr. Fairfield, Terry, Providence.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. Sallie Ann, Mart, Virginia.

Schr. J. Wright, Higgins, Portland.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Perry, New-London.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Brewer, Sag Harbor, for Savannah.

Schr. Hanibal, Cox, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Stephen K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Brazos, Nelson, Portland.

Schr. Wm. Pitm. Davis, Middletown.

Schr. Maria, Williams, Hartford.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. David Pearsall, Golden, Greenwich.

WIND—At sunset, light W., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 12—Arr. steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool; barks Bessie Simpson, Leghorn; Caro, Matanzas; schrs. Addie Ryarson, Cardenas; Mary Collins, Darien.

CHARLESTON, July 12—Arr. steamer Monterey, from New-York; schr. James Smith, from New-York. Sld. brig Times, for Matanzas; steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 12—Sld. brig Felix, for New-York; bark Mora, in tow for Baltimore.

Arr. Revenue cutter Northerner, with Gen. Jeffries' party of excursionists on board; bark Norwood, from Baltimore for Norfolk.

Passed out—Ships Mozart and Ocean; barks Clara, for Bremen; Viking, for Cork; brigs Aroostook, for Cuba; S. P. Smith, for Boston, and a large fleet of coasters.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. June 30, steamer Guiding Star, Howes, New-York; July 1, bark Magdalene, Searle, New-York; 3d, steamer Rising Star, Conner, New-York. Sld. June 29, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; July 4, steamer Guiding Star, New-York.

In port—U. S. steamer Saco, Commander Wilson.

PANAMA—In port, U. S. steamer Cyane, U. S. flagship Powhatan, Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, arr. July 2.

At Maracaibo, June 18, schr. J. M. Morales, to sail for New-York in 10 ds.; schr. Coral Isle arr. at the bar June 15, from New-York; schr. Jos. Long, do. June 21, from Boston.

At Nuevitas, June 29, schr. Lucy H. Gibson, of Boston, for New-York, ldg.; brig Cossack, for do. in 3 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The steamship New-York, Capt. Dreyer, from New-York June 30, arrived off this at 2½ o'clock this morning, and after transferring her London passengers, mails and freight, sailed for Bremen.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
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GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

OFFICE & COUNTER RAILINGS
BRONZE, CAST IRON AND WIRE.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 427, July 11, 1868.

Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 427.

62, 40, 25, 77, 18, 70, 47, 66, 38, 1, 26, 72, 45.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 428, July 11, 1868.

Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 428.

5, 37, 9, 28, 12, 49, 50, 66, 45, 31, 61, 22, 25.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 479, July 11, 1868.

11, 65, 15, 2, 38, 49, 20, 51, 72, 54, 57, 76, 18.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 480, July 11, 1868.

30, 69, 40, 61, 41, 63, 14, 8, 20, 46, 78, 21, 37.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 158 Fulton-st.